

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
HOLY WAR,

Began *Anno* 1095. by the
Christian Princes of *Europe*
AGAINST

The Turks,
FOR THE
Recovery of the *Holy Land*, and
Continued to the Year 1294.

IN TWO BOOKS.

To which is added,
A Particular ACCOUNT of the
Present War, managed by the Emperour;
King of *Poland*, and several other Princes
against the *Turks*.

By T H O. M I L L S, Gent.

Illustrated with Copper-Plates.

L O N D O N, Printed for *Tho. Malsham*,
at the *Sun* in the *Poultry*, 1685.

THE HISTORY OF THE HOLY WAR.

Christian Princes of Europe
AGAINST

The Turks.

FOR THE
RECOVERY OF THE HOLY LAND, AND
Continued to the Year 1794.



A Particular ACCOUNT OF THE
PRESENCE OF THE EMPERORS
OF ROMAN, AND SEVERAL OTHER PRINCES
AGAINST THE TURKS.

BY T. H. O. M. A. S. G. G. G.

Illustrated with Copper-Plates.
LONDON, Printed for T. W. M. S. G. G. G.
at the Swan in the Strand, 1685.

To the Right Honourable

Sir JAMES SMITH, K^t

Lord Mayor

Of the Honourable

City of London.

My Lord,

Histories in general are
like so many Re-
gisters, and Records
of time, that convey to us the
knowledg of what passed in
the Ages before us, and there-
by helps us to look back, with

A 2

Pleasure

Dedictory.

Pleasure upon the great Actions, and Noble Atchievements, of our Worthy Predecessors; which renders the reading of them very Pleasant, and Delightful.

The History of the Holy War, has not only been the amusement of the Learned Pens of other Nations, but of a * Celebrated
* Dr. Fuller. Author of our own, which tho' written in a less critical time than this, wherein that War seems to have a new resurrection, was received

The Epistle

*ed with the general approbation
of all lovers of History. But
this Excellent History being
now rare to be found, several
Persons, who were extreamly
delighted, with its agreeable
variety, wherein no History,
in the World does excel it;
mightily Importuned me to
revive it or else to write, a
more Brief and Compendious
account of that Religious
War, that so it might be
rendered the more Capable of
an Universal Reading, the
latter of which, I was upon*

A 3 there

Dedictory.

their persuasions, prevailed upon to undertake ; But having performed the Task imposed upon me, I found my self at a loss , for a Suitable Person to whom I might address, to own and Patronise the work, till at length I happily pitch'd my thoughts upon Your Lordship.

To Dedicate it, is made necessary by Custom; and to Dedicate it to Your Lordship, as necessary, by the nature and design of the Book it self.

My

Dedictory.

My Lord, it is a discourse
of War, and therefore to
have offered it to any other
than a Soldier, and a Brave
Son of Mars, had been an
unpardonable Folly, and a
Sacrilegious Robbery of the
God of War. And among
all the Brave Commanders of
this Honourable City, I find
none whose Courage and Vali-
our, Prudence, and LOY-
ALTY, bears a better
sound than Your Lordships;
Not only in the Opinion of
Your Fellow Subjects, but of
the

The Epistle

the King too, for it was the singular Wisdom and LOY-ALTY, which you have Manifested upon all Occasions, that Recommended You both to his Majesties Gracious Choice, and the Peoples Universal desire for the Chief Magestrate of Englands Metropolis. Wherefore I Humbly Beg, You will be Pleased to Accept of the Dedication; and Permit this History to pass into the World, under the shelter of your Lordships Name, and Approbation, and
Pardon

The Epistle

Pardon the Authors Presumption, in aspiring to so great an Honour.

Although for an Atonement of the ambition of this offering, I can only urge it is the History of the Holy War, wherein those of our Nation gave as large a Testimony of their Courage, and Bravery against those Infidels, and Enemies of our Faith, as any Nation whatsoever.

Which Consideration may Peradventure prevail upon
Your

Dedicatory.

Your Lordship, to allow it
as a sufficient Expiation for
the pride of this Oblation, E-
specially in a Person who is
with the most Profound Zeal
and Respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordships,

most humble and

most devoted Servant,

THO. MILLS.

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for
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is
al.

By the advice of the Author from the
 Field General, the have always, when the
 Record is desired to read what is on

И. П. А. 93

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a copy of the original, and is signed by the President.

One of the King of Poland's page 84 and the Swedish page 85.

S.

By the absence of the Author from the Press, several faults have escaped, which the Reader is desired to mend with his Pen.

E R A T T A.

PAge 38 Read *Gerard*. p. 62. l. 18 r. *Baldwine*.
p. 63 l. 13 r. *Pilgrims*. p. 69 l. 4 r. their own p.
75 l. 15 Dele prevented it p. 74^r. *Ignatius* Book 2
p. 49 l. 22 r. conceit p 52 l r *Cyprus* p 53 l 6 r *Meladine*
p. 67. ad of *Lancaster* p. 71. l. 13 r. fight.

Directions to the Binder. Place the
Cut of the *King of Poland* page 84. and
the *Standard* page 86.

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
Holy War.

BOOK I.

CHAP. I.

The Description of the City of Jerusalem, and the Land of Judea: Why it was called the Holy Land: It is conquered by the Egyptians, by the Galdeans, and by the Romans.

JAcob having just before his death, called all his Twelve Sons together, to bless them, and to tell them what should happen both to them and to their Children in succeeding Ages, he preferred Judah (altho' not the Eldest, but the Fourth Son) before the rest of his Brethren, and advanced him to the Throne, saying, Judah, thou art he whom thy brethren shall praise; thy hand shall be in the neck of thy enemies, and thy Fathers children shall bow before thee. Judah is a Lions whelp: from the prey my son thou art gone up. The Scepter shall not depart from Judah, nor a Law-giver from between his feet until Shi-

Ioh come (meaning Christ the Saviour of the World) *to whom the gathering of the people shall be.*

And after the return of the *Israelites* out of *Egypt*, and the destroying the *Canaanites* and other Nations who inhabited *Palestine*, a larger and fairer proportion thereof was allotted for the inheritance of this *Royal Tribe* than any of their Brethren enjoyed; in which Patrimony there were several large fenced Cities, the chief whereof was *Hebron*, and great numbers of pleasant and fruitful Villages.

But altho' *Judah* had received the promise of the Kingly Dignity, yet he was not till many years after the return out of *Egypt* invested with it, but the Government was laid on the shoulders sometimes of one man and sometimes of another, who were either by the special direction of Heaven, or the favour of the People, indifferently chosen out of any Tribe. And when the *Israelites*, grown weary of the Judges rule, requested a King, and God commanded *Samuel* to establish a *Monarchical Government* among them, as tho' *Jacob* had been mistaken in his measures or the Promise to *Judah*, had been quite forgotten, that Tribe is neglected, and a King chosen out of the Off-spring of *Benjamin* the youngest Son of *Jacob*.

But *Saal* proving disobedient and rebellious against the Command of the Great and
Supream

Supream Monarch of Heaven and Earth, by whom alone King Reign, the Royal Dignity was rent both from him and his Tribe, and according to the Prediction of the *Patriarch*, given to *David*, the youngest Son of *Jesse* the *Bethlehemite* of the Tribe of *Judah*, out of whose Loyns, according to the flesh, our Saviour came.

When he was first advanced to the Throne, he only reigned over the Tribe of *Judah*, and made choice of *Hebron* as his *Royal Seat*. But being afterwards by the *unanimous consent* of all the Tribes, chosen to be King of *Israel*, he took the City of *Jerusalem*, which is the Subject of this *History* from the *Jebusites*, and made it the *Royal Seat* of the Kings of *Israel*, whereupon it was preferred by the great *Jehovah*, before all the Cities of the Earth, to be the place of his own habitation, dwelling as were in a most immediate manner in the Temple of *Jerusalem*, which was afterward built by King *Solomon*, and commanding all the Tribes of *Israel* to repair thither to do him *homage* and *adoration*: And says of it himself, *That he loved the gates of Sion more than all the dwelling places of Jacob*. Whereby it became a lively Type both of the Gospel Church and the state of the Redeemed in the everlasting injoyment of Heaven, which is frequently in *Sacred Writ* called by the name of the *New Jerusalem*. For which reason, as well as its being the place

of the Nativity and Death of our Saviour, it hath acquired the Name of *Holy*.

But altho' *Jerusalem* and the Land of *Judea* was thus dignified by the Almighty, yet the ungrateful *Jews* were perpetually multiplying Rebellions against him, whereby he was provoked to scourge them with the Rod of the *Geniels*, and give them up to the spoil and cruelty of their Enemies. So that it was twice plundered by the *Egyptians*, once in the Reign of *Reheboam*, and a second time upon the death of *Josiah*: once by the *Assyrians*, in the Reign of *Manasseh*: three times by *Nebuchadnezzar*, King of *Babylon*; first, in the Reign of *Jehoiakim*; secondly, in the Reign of *Jehoiachin*; and thirdly, in the Reign of *Zedekiah*; carrying all those three Kings, and all the Inhabitants of the Land, Captive into *Babylon*, together with all the Treasure and Riches of the Kingdom, and spoiling the City of *Jerusalem* and the Temple of the Lord; so that it lay wast for 70 years: At the end whereof, according to the Prophecy of the Prophet *Jeremiah*, they were freed from their Captivity, by *Cyrus*, King of *Persia*. When returning home, they rebuilt the City and the Temple, and by degrees became as formidable to their Enemies as ever they had been before, till by their increasing wickedness they pulled down upon themselves the Vengeance of Heaven, to their utter and final ruin.

The

The People of *Judea*, and the Inhabitants of *Jerusalem*, having filled up the measure of their sins by putting to death the Lord of Life, and murdering him who came to save them from everlasting misery, were presently after swallowed up by an universal and irrecoverable Ruine, and rooted out from being any longer a Nation, by the victorious Arms of the conquering *Romans*, who sackt the City of *Jerusalem*, destroyed the Temple, and carried away the Inhabitants captive, according to the unerring prediction of our blessed Saviour. But about sixty years after this Destruction by *Vitus, Adrian* the Emperour rebuilt the City, changing the situation of it somewhat more Westward, and calling it by the name of *Ælia*. And to shew his hatred to the sweet and adorable name of Christ, and despite against the Professors of Christianity, he erected a Temple over our Saviours Sepulcher, wherein he placed the images of *Jupiter* and *Venus*. And, that he might inrage the Jews likewise, he caused Swine to be engraven over the Gates of the City, which they accounting to be a great profanation of their Land, brake out into open Rebellion, but were easily overcome and subdued by the Emperour, who to prevent the like Attempt for the future, caused them all to be tran-

ported into *Spain*, and left the whole Country waste and forlorn, which part with its Inhabitants and fruitfulness together; those delicious streams of Milk and Honey wherewith it was wont to flow, being now wholly exhausted, dried up, and the Soil become altogether barren and unfruitful. The wretched Jews being thus transported into *Spain* were from thence scattered into all parts of the World; so that there is scarce a Nation under Heaven where some of them are not to be found at this day.

After this Pagan Worship flourished in *Jury*, and the Professors of Christianity were inhumanely and barbarously used by the *Roman* Emperours under the first Ten Persecutions, until at last God out of his compassion to their deplorable misery raised up *Constantine* the Great, a *Brittain* born, as most Historians affirm, whose healing hand quickly stanch'd that Issue of Blood wherewith the Church of Christ had been so long afflicted, and blessed her Borders with Peace and Tranquillity.

Whereupon the devout *Helen*, who was Mother to *Constantine*, and as much fam'd among the Christians for her Piety as the Ancient *Helen* was among the Pagans for her Beauty. Notwithstanding

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he greatness of her Age, being about
Eighty years old, travelled to *Jerusalem* ;
and having first purged Mount *Calvary*
and *Bethlehem* from Idolatry, built in
the places of Christs death and burial,
and elsewhere in *Palestine*, divers very
ately and magnificent Churches, so that
Christianity flourished through all *Pa-*
stine, being well provided of able Bi-
shops and Preachers, and they indued
with very liberal Maintenance.

But *Constantine* being succeeded by
Julian, who shamefully apostatized from
the Christian Religion, and turned again
to the Pagan Idolatry, the Sun of the
Gospel was for a while eclipsed: For in
hope to prove Christs Prediction false,
he gave the Jews leave to rebuild their
Temple, who thereupon flockt together
in great numbers, with Spades and Mat-
locks of Silver, to clear the Foundation,
and were so desirous of accomplishing
the work, that the Women carried
away the Rubbish in their Aprons, and
contributed all their Jewels to advance
the great design. But a sudden and ama-
zing Tempest, which carried away their
tools and Materials for Building, and
with Balls of Fire scorched the for-
wardest, and most adventurous of
the Builders, made them desist, and

give over the Enterprize. Yet the Christians afterwards in the place where the Temple stood built a stately Church for the Worship of Christ, which remained a long time in the Christians hands, and was the Ancient Seat of the Patriarchs of *Jerusalem*, but is now in the possession of the *Turks*, and the very entring into it prohibited to Christians upon pain of forfeiting their Lives, or renouncing their Religion.

CHAP. II.

The Holy Land conquered, 1. By the Persians; 2. By the Saracens; And 3. By the Turks.

THE next remarkable Accident that happened in the Holy Land was under *Phocas* the Emperour, who having murdered *Mauritius*, and usurped the Imperial Dignity, abandoned himself wholly to ease and pleasure, whereby he betrayed the Empire to Forreign Foes, and invited *Chosrees* the *Persian* to invade his Territories, who with a great Army subdued *Syria* and *Jerusalem*, and carried away many Thousand Christians many of whom he sold to their Ancient Enemies the Jews. And to grace his Conquest

Conquest the more, he carried the Cross away with him. But *Heraclius* who succeeded *Phocas*, having gotten an Army together, passed into *Persia*, and gave him an absolute overthrow, and in his return took *Jerusalem* in his way, and restored the Cross (which was then accounted as a most precious Jewel) to the Temple of the Sepulchre, and appointed the fourteenth day of *September* to be the Feast of the exaltation of the Cross.

But wickedness and impiety, abounding in and among the Inhabitants of those Countries, and many damnable Heresies being every where embraced, God hastened to pour forth his threatned Judgments upon those Eastern Churches. For the *Saracens* under the Command of *Haroun Prince of Arabia*, possessed themselves of all *Syria* and *Jerusalem*, so that those who would not be reduced to order by Christian Councils, were subdued by the *Pagan Sword*.

But all things under the Sun being subject to Changes and Mutations, this new Erected Empire of the *Saracens*, though strong and powerful, was of no very long continuance but was forced to make its *Exit* and give way to the rise of one far more memorable, both for strength and continuance, viz. That of

the *Turks*, whereby the Christians in *Palestine* changed their Masters, though not their condition.

Those powerful and spreading people which have stretched their Dominion to so vast an extent, and proved so formidable to *Europe*, are no less wonderful for the obscurity of their Original then for the increase of their vast Dominion: whence they came when first they appeared to the World is so difficult to determine, that Authors only agree in disagreeing about it. But most probably it was out of *Scythia* now called *Tartaria*, an hungry and barren Country.

The first place whereon they settled at their first appearance, was *Turcomania*, a Northern part of *Armenia*, from whence they passed into *Persia*, being called thither by *Mahomet Sultan* of the *Saracens*, to assist him against his Enemies, whom they soon vanquished. But having observed their own strength, the *Saracens* Cowardize, and the pleasant situation of *Persia*, they set up for themselves, and under *Tangrolipix* their first King, overthrew *Sultan Mahomet*, & made themselves Masters of all that large Dominion. But that which is yet much stranger, than either their Original or increase, is, That after they had conquered the *Saracens*, by their

valour,

valour, they should notwithstanding voluntarily subject themselves to their senseless superstition, and imbrace the Religion of *Mahomet*. As if his not being able to defend his former Profelytes from the slaughter of their Swords, was an argument that they also ought to put themselves under his Protection; whereas it was ever the custom of Conquerours to bring their Religion to the places which they subdued, and not take it thence.

The next great step the *Turks* took was into *Babylon*, the *Caliph* whereof they easily overcame and added his Dominion to their former Conquest. And shortly after under *Culhu-Mes* their Second King they wan *Mesopotamia*, the greater part of *Syria*, and the City of *Jerusalem*; which spreading of the *Turks* over most part of the Eastern world is generally believed to be the letting loose of the four Angels, mentioned in the Revelations, which are there said to be bound in the River *Euphrates*, and reserved for an Hour, and a Day, a Month, and a Year, for to slay the Third part of men; their strength and fierceness is there likewise described, the former by the number of their Horsemen which are said to be Two hundred thousand. The latter by the Breast Plates of Fire, and Jacinet,

and Brimstone, wherewith they are said to be Armed, and the terribleness of their Horses, whose Heads are there described to be like the Heads of Lions, and Fire and Smoke, and Brimstone, are said to issue out of their Mouths; but it is to be hoped that God hath now almost done his work with them, and will shortly burn that Rod wherewith he hath been so long scourging the Christian World, and make their downfal to be as sudden and remarkable as their first appearance and increase was terrible to the World.

CHAP. III.

Of the Original and cause of the Holy War

A Certain Hermite, born at Amiens in France, whose name was Peter, (a person of a contemptible aspect, & one whose silly looks carried in them a despair of any real worth or excellency to be found in him) notwithstanding which (as the richest Mines commonly lye under the basest and barrenest ground) he had good Wit, a quick Apprehension, an eloquent Tongue, and was seemingly very religious, (which got him the general estimation of all those with whom he conversed) undertook a Pilgrimage to

Jerusalem



*Peter y Hermit first Mover of
the Holy Warr*

Jerusalem, where getting acquainted with
Simon the Patriarch, they often discoursed
together of the miseries the Christians
endured under the *Turks*, what hopes
there might be of relief, and how the

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matter

matter might be secretly contrived, that the Princes of *Europe* might come and rescue those Sacred Places out of the *Pagans* possession, and thereby free them from their deplorable Slavery. Whereupon *Peter* readily undertook the whole business, and departed immediately to *Rome*, to consult with Pope *Urbane* the Second about the advancing of so pious a design; pretending likewise that some day before his departure from *Jerusalem* he saw a Vision wherein Christ himself appeared to him, and appointed him to be his Legate, and gave him a Commission to negotiate that Holy and Christian Cause.

The Pope, who is suspected to be the first Contriver of the business, and to have sent the Hermite to *Jerusalem* as his Emissary, to consult the matter with the Patriarch, and thereby render himself the more capable of fathering a Plot of his own begetting, joyfully embraced the Project, and with all imaginable zeal endeavoured to engage all the Princes of *Europe* in that Holy Cause, in order whereunto he immediately called a Council at *Clermont* in *France*, where, to a great Assembly of Princes and Prelates, he made a long Oration, wherein he greatly bemoaned the

the miseries of the Christians in *Asia*, and
 the devastation of those holy places in
Jerusalem, and the parts adjacent, which
 were once the Joy of the whole Earth;
 but were now become the general grief
 of all the Professors of Christianity, tel-
 ling that the Chappel of Christs Concep-
 tion at *Nazareth*, his Birth at *Bethlehem*,
 his Burial on Mount *Calvary*, and his
 Ascension on Mount *Oliver*, which were
 once the Fountains of Piety, were now
 become the sinks of all profaneness: and
 that it was therefore highly necessary
 for them to take Arms against those In-
 fidels, and endeavour to break their
 Bonds asunder, and cast away their Cords
 far from them; for if they would not
 now lend their helping hand to quench
 their Neighbours Houses, they might
 speedily expect the burning of their own;
 and that those barbarous Nations would
 shortly over-run all *Europe*. And the bet-
 ter to whet their Courage, he promised
 a full remission of all their sins and Pe-
 nance here, and the enjoyment of Hea-
 ven hereafter, to all those who would
 undertake this Voyage. Now therefore-
 said he, Gird your Swords to your Thighs,
 O ye Princes and Potentates of *Europe*;
 It is our parts to pray, yours to fight
 ours with *Moses* to lift up our unwearied
 hand

hands to Heaven, and yours to stretch forth the Sword against those Children of *Amalek*. *Amen*.

It is almost incredible to believe with what a wonderful cheerfulness this motion, meeting with an active and zealous World, was generally entertained: The whole Assembly crying out aloud, God willeth it, God willeth it. Then many of them wore a Cross of Red Cloth upon their shoulders as a badge of their Devotion. And that the Virgin *Mary* might lend her favorable assistance to their warlike undertakings, her Office was instituted, and certain Prayers were appointed therein to be made to her at Canonical hours.

CHAP. IV.

The first beginning of the War unfortunate.

ALL things being now resolved on, and every one striving to contribute some way or other to the carrying on this grand Design, the *Turks*, who had not for a long time enjoyed the quiet possession of *Palestine*, and by taking advantage of the great stupidity of the *Grecian* Emperours, who abandoned themselves to ease and pleasure, had extended

extended their Conquest to the Lesser *Asia*, were forced for a time to suspend the further enlarging of their Dominion, and employ themselves wholly in the defence of what they had already obtained; some of which was, notwithstanding their strenuous opposition, forcibly wrested out of their hands by the Christian Warriours.

The beginning of this War was checked with some bad success, for *Walter Sensaver* a Nobleman, who had more valour than skill in the feats of War, marched with a strange contrived and ill proportioned Army, wherein were several Thousand Foot, and Eight Horsemen only. By which means they were soon after their setting out slain, and routed by the *Bulgarians*, he himself hardly escaping. And *Peter* the Hermite, having obtained the command of an Army, went somewhat further to meet his own ruin, for having after many difficulties, crossed the *Bosphorus*, & got into *Asia*, they found several Cities forsaken by their *Turkish* Inhabitants, which they imagined to be the effect of their fear, altho it really proceeded from their Policy; and thereupon being more greedy of Gain than desirous of Honour, neglected to fortifie the places which they had



had taken, and fell to plundring and seeking after spoil, whereby they themselves became an easie prey to their watchful and observing Enemies. Nor had *Hugh* (who was surnamed the Great) Brother to the *French King*, any better success, being also overthrown by the *Bulgarians*, in his passage towards the Holy Land, and himself taken Prisoner. One *Gotescallus* likewise a Scandalous Priest, and *Emmicho* a certain Tyrannous Prince, near the *Rhine*, led forth a rout of unruly and disorderly People, who wore indeed the Badg of the Cross, but served the Devil under Christs Livery, killing and pillaging the Poor Jews, and others as they went through *Germany*, which made *Coloman King of Hungary*, oppose their passage through his Country, and put most of them to the Sword. Some believing those bad beginnings to have an ill omen, abandoned their former Resolutions, and returned home. But others took little or no notice of them, looking upon them as necessary Physick, to purge the Christian Army, from the dreggs of base and ruder People.

CHAP. thei
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C H A P. V.

The Pilgrims arrive at Constantinople, Besiege and take Nice and Antiochia; overcome Solyman and Corboran in Fight, and win the City of Jerusalem.

NOTwithstanding the bad success of the first adventurers, many others addressed themselves to try their fortunes in this Religious War, for Godfrey Duke of *Bouillon*, having sold that Dukedom to the Bishop of *Liege*, and giving the Castles of *Sartensy* and *Monfa* to the Bishop of *Verdune*; raised a brave and well managed Army, wherewith he marched through *Hungary* to *Constantinople*, and so did *Robert Duke of Normandy*, Second Son to *William the Conqueror*, the King of *England*, *Reimond Earl of Tholouse*, and divers more who though they set forthward at several times, & marcht through different Countries, yet they all met together at *Constantinople*, which being then the seat of the *Grecian Empire*, was appointed for the place of their General Rendezvous. But although *Alexias* the Emperour pretended to be over-joyed at their arrival, yet he was inwardly grieved thereat, for being conscious to himself of his

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own guilt in deposing and cloistering up *Nicephorus* his Predecessor, and then usurping his Imperial Dignity, it was no pleasant sight for him to behold the Sea full of Ships, and the Shores covered over, and crouded with Souldiers, fancying to himself, that notwithstanding all their fair pretences of a Pilgrimage to *Ferusalem*, to wrest the holy-land out of the Pagans Possession, they only came to undermine him, and designed to terminate their Pilgrimage in his destruction. And that which is somewhat strange, he seems to have entailed his groundless jealousies, to all his Successors, none where of could ever heartily reconcile themselves to this War, but suspected that those Western Christians made a false blow at *Ferusalem*, but intended it at *Constantinople*. However, notwithstanding his secret regret, yet finding that his Guests were powerful enough to command their own welcome, he entertained them with a seeming complacence, and granted them passage through his Country upon Condition that whatsoever they won *Ferusalem* only excepted, that belonged formerly to the Grecian Empire should be restored to him, in lieu whereof he covenanted to furnish them with Shipping, Armour, and all other war-like

like Provisions; which he never performed, but contrary to his Solemn Engagements endeavoured to retard their generous Designs.

From hence they marched forward, and sat down before the City of *Nice* (formerly fam'd for the first General Council called by *Constantine* the Great against *Arius* the Heretick) with as glorious an Army, and as brave Commanders as ever the Sun saw. The Pilgrims had a *Lumbard* for their Engineer, and the Neighbouring Woods afford them Materials for the making many warlike Instruments, wherewith they fancied they should soon make themselves Masters of the City. But in regard it was strongly fortified both by Art & Nature, and garrisoned with a great number of well experienced and resolute Soldiers, they found it more difficult than they expected. But at length the *Grecian* Fleet blocking up the Lake *Ascanius*, and thereby cutting off from the Besieged all hope of Relief, they were forc't to surrender upon condition that the Inhabitants Lives and Goods should be indemnified; whereat the Souldiers, who promised themselves the Plunder of the City, and were thereby frustrated of their hope, shewed no small discontent. *Solyman's*
Wife

Wife and young Children were made Prisoners, and the City according to the former Agreement with the *Grecian* Emperour, was delivered to *Tatinus* the Admiral, on the behalf of *Alexius* his Master.

Having made themselves Masters of this place, and thereby flushed themselves with Victory, they advance forward to the Vale of *Dogorgan*, where *Solyman* who had now gotten together a great Army, fell upon them suddenly like lightning, so that there followed a fierce and Bloody Battle, fought with much courage, and great variety of success on both sides; Clouds of Arrows darkning the Sky were soon dissolved into Showers of Blood. The *Europian* Pilgrims in this Battle grappled with many disadvantages for their Enemies were three to one, and Valour it self may sometimes be beaten down by multitudes. The weather was extream hot, and the scorching Sun much annoyed those Northern People, while use had made the *Pagans* bodies proof against the extremity of the heat. Their Horses likewise unaccustomed to the barbarous sound of the Turkish Drums, were affrighted, that they became altogether useless; notwithstanding which, they bravely maintained their ground, and by the special Valour and Conduct of

made the Em Ad ster s o lve l to man rea like ere uch or nin ver thi ges and ater wa uch hild roo hei bar ver the the an t the
 their undaunted Leaders, gave the Infidels an absolute overthrow, whereat *Solyman* being desperately intraged, as he fled away, burned all before him; and the better to prop up his broken Credit, gave out, that he had obtained the Victory, and thereby pleased himself with the thoughts of being a Conquerour, though only in report.

From thence with invincible industry and patience they forced their passage through Vallies, up Mountains, and over Rivers, taking in as they went the famous Cities *Iconium*, *Heraclea*, *Tarsus*, and conquering all the Country about *Cilicia*. But being too much puffed up with this great Success, Heaven, to cure them of the Pleurisie of Pride, let them blood with the tedious and costly Siege of *Antiochia*; which City being called *Reblath* by the Hebrews, was built by *Seleucus Nicanor*, and watered by the River *Orontes*, but enlarged by *Antiochus*, who encompassed it round with a double Wall, one of square Stone, and the other of Brick; strengthened with 460 Towers, and such an invincible Castle on the East part of it, that it was rather to be admired than assaulted. In this City, twas that the Professors of Christianity were first called Christians, and the Apost'e *Peter* first sate as bishop, whose fair Church

Church was a Patriarchal Seat for many hundred years after.

Before this City the Pilgrims Army sat down, and closely besieged it: But the *Turks* within making a vigorous Defence under *Auxianus* their Governour, frustrated their expectations of forcing the Town as soon as they appeared before it; the Siege grew very long, and Provision very short in the Christians Camp, which made *Peter* the Hermite, notwithstanding his pretended Delegation to manage this War on the behalf of Christ, run away; but being pursued and brought back again, was bound by a new Oath to prosecute the War. However at length one within the City, of whose Name and Religion Authors cannot agree

(some making him a *Turk*, others a Christian; some call him by one name and some by another) in the dead of the night betrayed the City to *Boemund* whereupon the Pilgrims entred in, and being highly exasperated by the length of the Seige, they so remembered the miseries they had endured, that they forgot all pity and moderation, killing and slaying promiscuously Christians and *Turks* and all that came to hand.

The Town was offered to *Maximus* the Emperour, but he refused it out of suspicion

suspicion, that there was some deceit in
 the tender, it being common with ill
 men to measure other mens minds by
 the crooked rule of their own, whereupon
 it was given to *Boemund*. But not-
 withstanding the dearness of the purchase,
 it was not long injoyed in quiet, for *Cor-
 boran* the Turkish General came with a
 vast Army of *Persian* Souldiers and be-
 sieged them in the City, so that they
 were greatly distrest between hunger
 within and their enemies without, which
 made many of them to steal away out
 of the City; whereat the rest no whit
 discouraged, accounting the loss of
 Cowards the gain of an Army, bravely re-
 solved rather to sell their lives by whole-
 sale, on the point of the Sword, than to
 retail them out by famine, who is the
 worst of Tyrants. And to hasten the
 putting this generous resolution into
 practice, they happened to find in the
 Church of *St. Peter* a certain Lance
 which they were made to believe was
 the very same Lance, wherewith our
 Saviours side was pierced by the Souldier,
 whereat they greatly rejoyced; As
 though this military relique had by
 the wounding of Christ been indued with a
 certain vertue of wounding and de-
 stroying his Enemies, and carried with it

an infallible pledge of victory. And there upon fallying out they fell upon the Be siegers with such fury, that they were glad to quit the siege and be gone.

The Pride of the *Turks* being abated by the loss of this Battel, an Hundred Thousand of them being slain, the Christians grew very insolent, and for got to give God the Honour of the victory; whereupon followed a great mortality, 50000 dying within a few days. But cold weather having at last cleansed the Chambers of the Air, and cleared the Christians camp from that fatal infection their zeal now moved the swifter, being come nearer to its center the City of *Jerusalem*. And therefore they went forwards, and take the City of *Martha*, and employ themselves in securing the Country round about them that so they might clear the way as they went. They kept their Easter at *Trisopolis*, and their Whitsuntide at *Cesarea Stratonis*, taking divers considerable places in their passage, and at last came to *Jerusalem*, when discovering the City a far off it was a pleasant sight to behold the harmony they made in the differing manner of their expressing their joy, & to observe how they all clothed the same passion with various gestures, some cast themselves

selves prostrate on the Earth, some kneel-
 ed, and others wept, and all were so trans-
 ported with the sight, that they had much
 ado to manage, so great a gladness.
 Then they advanced with a bundance of
 joy and immediately began the Siege on
 the Northside, it being scarce assailable
 on any other part, by reason of steep and
 broken Rocks, which would not per-
 mit any near approach. The siege being
 once laid they assaulted the Town with
 such invincible courage and valour, that
 they had certainly taken it within four
 days, had they not wanted scaling Lad-
 ders to mount the walls withal. But the
 siege continuing longer, they were op-
 pressed with the want of that which was
 of far greater consequence, for the springs
 being all stopped or poysoned by the
Turks, they were forced to fetch Water
 above five Miles off. As for their want of
 scaling Ladders, it was quickly supplied by
 the *Genoans*, who arriving in *Palestine*
 with a Fleet of Ships, brought with them
 several curious and accurate Engineers
 who in about a Months time framed a
 Wooden Tower, and all other instru-
 ments for battering the Wall, at a place
 about seven Miles from the City, for
 nearer there grew no stick of bigness
 Which being all finished, and the Pil-
 grims

grims having as the best preparative for Victory begun with a Fast and a solemn Procession toward Mount *Olivet*, they proceeded the next day to give a general assault, which was performed with an incredible Pierceness, the very Women playing the men, and fighting most valiantly in Armour. But they within being Forty Thousand strong, well victualled and provided of all things necessary, made a stout resistance till the injurious Night abruptly put an end to their fighting in the very midst of all their heat and courage.

But no sooner had the first glimmering of light brought news of the approaching morning but they fell on a fresh with a resolution to carry the Town before night; which they did the rather because they had intercepted a certain letter tied to the legs of a Dove (it being a common thing in those Eastern Parts to make use of that creature as a Post) wherein the *Persian* Emperour had promised with all imaginable speed to relieve it. The *Turks* in hopes of rendering the new framed instruments of Battery useless, cased the outside of their Wall with bags of chaff, and such like pliable matter which conquered the Christians Engines by yielding to them. But one of them being so very strong and sturdy, that

its force would not be tamed by those ordinary Methods, they brought two old Witches and placed them on the Wall, to inchant it; but this Spirit being too fierce, and unruly, for their Spells to tame, they both of them miserably perished on the place, and the approaching Night commanded a cessation of Arms for that time.

But the next day Duke *Godfrey* having fired a great heap of combustible matter, the smoak of it was so driven before the wind, that it blinded the *Pagans* Eyes, and gave the Christians an opportunity under its Protection of entring the City. The Duke himself, being the first man that set footing on the Walls. The Turks seeing the Christians enter the City in such numbers, retired to *Solomons* Temple (so called because it was built in or near the same place) with a resolution there to take the last farewell of their lives. The Christians followed them thither, and in a fierce, and desperate conflict, the foremost of them were miserably slain, being thrust upon their Enemies weapons, by their own fellows who followed them, so that the pavement swom with humane gore, and none could go either in or out, but he must wade through a River of Blood, or pass over a Bridge of dead
C Bodies.

Bodies. In this fight valour was not wanting in the *Turks*; but it was superlatively abundant in the Christians, who still pressed forward upon their Enemies till the want of light compelled them to give over. Thus was *Jerusalem* won by the Christians and Twenty Thousand *Turks* slain therein on the Fifteenth of July.

Then many Christians, who had till now lived in *Jerusalem*, in a most deplorable slavery, being forced to lurk in secret, came forth rejoycing, and heartily welcomed, and imbraced, those Pilgrims who were the happy procurers of their liberty. And the next Morning, men being proclaimed to all those who would lay down their Arms, the *Turks* yielded upon promise of saving their lives, notwithstanding which they were three days after all put to the Sword, without respect to Age or Sex, upon the idle pretence of fear of Treason in them, if the *Persian* Emperour should come and besiege them. But the Noble *Tancred* declared himself highly displeased with that vage and barbarous action.

CHAP. VI.

Robert Duke of Normandy refuseth the Kingdom of Jerusalem ; whereupon Duke Godfrey is advanced to the new erected Throne.

Eight days after the taking of *Jerusalem*, they proceeded to the Election of a King ; but having so many Princes whose shining Vertues made them equally deserving, they knew not which of them to pitch upon ; however, at last they unanimously resolve on *Robert Duke of Normandy*, as a person of the highest Descent ; notwithstanding which, the Duke, contrary to all mens expectation, refused this honorable offer, either because he had an Eye to the English Diadem, which was now fallen to him by the death of *William Rufus*, who was his Elder Brother ; or else because he imagined (and that truly enough) that the Kingdom of *Jerusalem* would in all probability, be incumbered with a continual War. But he who would not accept of the Crown with the Cross, was afterwards forced to take the Cross without the Crown ; for from that day forward, he never

thrived in any thing he undertook, but lived to see abundance of misery, and felt more, being shut up in Prison, and deprived of his sight by King *Henry* *Brother*.

Robert having declared his refusal, they proceed to a second Choice; and that they might acquaint themselves the better with the temper and disposition of those Princes, out of which the Choice was to be made, they examined the Servants upon Oath concerning the Masters faults; and when they came to examine the Servants of *Godfrey Duke of Bovillon*, they all protested that the only fault they knew their Master guilty of, was, that when he went to Church singing Mattens, he would stay so long after they were done, to learn of the Priest the meaning of every Image and Picture that Dinner at home was utterly spoiled by his long tarrying. This relation brought him the admiration of all men, who admired that the Dukes worst Vice should prove so great a Vertue, making choice of him to be their King. The Duke accepted of the Title, but not the solemnity of it, refusing to wear the Crown of Gold there where the Saviour of Mankind had been tortured with the Crown of Thorns.

This Godfrey, who was the first Christian King of Jerusalem, was nobly descended, being Son and Heir to Eustace, Duke of Bovillon, and Ida, Daughter and Heir to Godfrey Duke of Lorrain : He was bred in that School of



*Godfrey D^k of Bovillon
the first Christian King of
Jerusalem*

War, the Court of *Henry* the fourth Emperour of *Germany*; about which time there happened to be a difference between him and another Prince, about a Title to Land, which proving so intricate, that the Judges could not untie the knot, it was agreed on, that the two Princes should cut it asunder with their Swords in a single Combate. But *Godfrey* was very unwilling to fight, not that he was the worst Souldier, but the better Christian, and could not satisfie himself that a private Title to Land was sufficient foundation whereon to ground a Duel. However, since fight he must, he yielded to the Tyranny of Custom, and according to the fashion of the Country, entred the Lists, where, notwithstanding his Sword broke at the first Encounter, yet he struck his Adversary down with the Hilt, whereby he both saved his Enemies Life, and gained his own Inheritance. Nor was he less fortunate when Standard-bearer to the Emperour, for with the Imperial Ensign he killed *Rodolphus* Duke of *Saxony* in single fight, and fed the *Roman* Eagle on the bowels of that Arch-Traitor.

CHAP. VII.

*Of the Establiſhing of Eccleſiaſtical Affairs,
and ſettling Patriarchs in Antioch and
Jeruſalem; the numeroſity of Paleſtine
Biſhops.*

Godfrey being now poſſeſſed of the Crown, took care to ſettle the Mitre, and provide for the well-ordering of the Eccleſiaſtical Affairs. Well, conſidering that the Commonwealth never thrives ſo well as when the Church and State are equally intereſted in the Princes are.

So ſoon as *Antioch* was taken, one *Bernard* a Reverent Prelate was with a general conſent advanced to the Patriarchal Seat. But more difficulty there was to ſettle that Dignity in *Jeruſalem*. For firſt *Arnulphus* a vicious and worthleſs man, was by popular Faction liſted up into the Patriarchs Chair, but being with much difficulty put by, *Robert* Archbiſhop of *Piſa* was ſubſtituted in his place, a perſon wiſe, politick and learned, but infected with the general humour of the Clergy of that Age, a delight to juſtle with Princes for more Elbow-room.

Arnulphus never ceased to molest him, and all those who succeeded him, till by many changes he found means to struggle himself into the Chair again.

Under these Two Patriarchs were divers Archbishops and Bishops, who were placed as near as could be, where they were before the *Saracens* had over-run the Country, and liberal Maintenance allotted to most of them: But they were too numerous for all to grow great, and *Palestine* fed too many Cathedral Churches to have them generally fat; for there was *Lydda*, *Jomnia*, and *Joppa*, three Episcopal Towns within four Miles of each other. Nay, *Tyrius* tells us of Fourteen Bishops under the Archbishop of *Tyre*, 20 under the Archbishop of *Cæsarea*, Nine under the Archbishop of *Scythopolis*, Twelve under the Archbishop of *Rabbah*, besides Twenty five Suffragan Churches, which were immediately depending on the Patriarch, without subordination to any Archbishop. From whence we may observe, that in those days Bishops kept their Sees at mean and contemptible Villages (as here in *Engl.* before the Conquest *Sunning* in *Barkshire*, and *Dorchester* near *Oxford*, had Cathedral Churches in them, though now they have removed them to the great and most Principal Towns.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

The Saracens overthrown at Askelon.

M *Abomets* Tomb was not so firmly fixed to the attractive Load-stone, but that now it began to shake, and was in all probability like to have tumbled down, the Christians victories giving daily wounds to that silly and foppish Religion, which made the *Saracens* enter into a Combination with the *Turks* to assist them in stopping, if possible, the further progress of their Victorious Arms: wherefore coming out of *Egypt*, under the command of *Ammitavissius* their General, near *Askelon* they gave the Christians Battel, but God sent such a qualm upon these Infidels hearts, that 100000 of them were presently slain, and their Rich Tents, which seemed as if they were the Exchequer of the East Country, possessed by the Pilgrims, who now so much abounded with wealth, that they knew not how to value it. Which made many of the Pilgrims who were Merchants for honour, and had now made so gainful an Adventure, think of returning home, and those who remained were advanced

to honourable Titles and Places in the Land.

But by this return of the Pilgrims, the heat of the Christians Victories was somewhat staid, for *Boemund* Prince of *Antioch* marching into *Mesopotamia*, was taken Prisoner, and the Heroick *Godfrey*, who had till now been ever accustomed to Conquer, was forced to depart with disgrace from the Siege of *Antipatris*.

CHAP. IX.

The Original of the Hospitallers. The scuffling between the King and Patriarch of Jerusalem, about the division of the City. The Issue of the quarrel, and the Death of Godfrey the first King.

ABOUT this time under *Serard* their first Master began the Order of Knights Hospitallers. There was indeed an Order called by that name more anciently in *Jerusalem*, but they were not Knights, but poor Alms-men, whose House was founded, and themselves maintained by the Merchants of *Amurphias*, a City in *Italy*. But they had now more stately Buildings assigned them, and their House dedicated to *St. John* of *Jerusalem*.

the *Jerusalem*; the conditions upon which they were to be admitted to the Highest Order of this Knighthood, were these, they must be Eighteen years old at least, of an able body, not descended of Jewish or Turkish Parents, no Bastards (except to a Prince, there being honour in that dishonour) but born of honest and worshipful Parents; they always wore a Red Belt, with a White Cross, and a Black Cloak, whereon was the White Cross of *Jerusalem*, which was a Cross crossed, or five Crosses together, in memory of our Saviours five Wounds. Their Profession was to fight against Infidels, and secure Pilgrims in their coming to the Sepulchre; they vowed Poverty, Chastity and Obedience; to which was added by *Reimundus de Podio*, their second Master, that they must receive the Sacrament thrice a year, hear Mass once a day, be no Merchants or Usurers, fight no private Duels, and always stand neuters, and take part with neither side, if the Princes of *Europe* should fall out.

At their Inauguration they received a Sword, to intimate that they must be valiant, which Sword had a Cross Hilt, to remember them that they must therewith defend Religion. 2ly. With this Sword they were struck three times over the

the shoulders, to teach them patiently to suffer for Christ. Thirdly, They must wipe the Sword, to intimate that their lives must be clean and undefiled. Fourthly, They had gilt Spurs put upon them, to intimate that they must scorn Wealth, and spurn it at their heels. Fifthly, They were to take a Taper in their hands, to intimate that they were to enlighten others by their exemplary lives.

About the same time also were ordained the Knights of the Sepulchre, who were for their Original and Profession much like the former, and their Order continueth to this day, they being made by the *Padre* Guardian of *Jerusalem*, of such as have seen the Sepulchre, and should be all Gentlemen, but the *Padre* frequently dispenses with the severity of that Law, and admits of those who bring fat enough, though no blood.

Now also there arose a great Controversie between the King and the Patriarch, the latter claiming the Cities of *Jerusalem* and *Joppa*, with all their dependances, as belonging of right to him, and the other denying to deliver them. The Patriarch affirmed they had always belonged to his Predecessors, and that it did not become Princes, who ought to be Nursing Fathers to the Church, sacrilegiously

crilegiously to suck from, and devour it.

On the other side, the King alledged, that the Christian Princes had now purchased *Jerusalem* with their Blood, and bestowed it on him, so that the Patriarchs over-grown Title was lost in that Conquest, from which, as upon a new Foundation, all must now build their claims who challenge a right to any part in that City: Besides which, it would be unreasonable for the King of *Jerusalem* to enjoy nothing in *Jerusalem*, but live there more like a Sojourner than a Prince in his Royal Palace, and be confined only to an airy Title, whilst the Patriarch should enjoy all the Command.

To this the Patriarch answered, That the Christians new Conquest could not cancel his Ancient Right, which he said was enjoyed even under the *Saracens*, especially since that Voyage was purposely undertaken for the advancing of the Church, and not the bare restoring her to her Liberty only; which Argument he pressed so home, that *Godfrey*, notwithstanding he was unwilling at first, yet afterwards not only granted him on *Candlemas* day a fourth part of the City, but on the *Easter* following (the King lying then on his Death-bed) gave him all *Jerusalem*, *Joppa*, and whatsoever else
he

he desired upon condition that he should hold it of the Patriarch, till he should Conquer *Babylon*, or some other Royal City, to keep his Court in. And that in the mean time he should have died without Issue, it should immediately be delivered into the Patriarchs Possession.

Not long after *Godfrey* had made this liberal Grant, wherein he frankly gave away his whole Kingdom at once, he died, having Reigned one year wanting five days, and was buried in the Temple of the Sepulchre, where his Tomb remains inviolated to this day.

CHAP. X.

Baldwin chosen King; he keepeth Jerusalem in despite of the Patriarch.

Godfrey being dead, the Christians with an unanimous consent made choice of *Baldwin*, who was Count of *Edeffa* (a City in *Arabia*) and Brother to *Godfrey*, to succeed him, a Prince who was tall, and of a comely Personage, being like *Saul*, higher by the head than any of his Subjects; and being thus chosen to the Kingdom, without troubling his head about his Brothers Religious scruple of wearing a Crown of Gold where

where Christ wore one of Thorns, he accepted the Ceremony as well as the Title, and was Crowned on the *Christmas* day following.

But before his Coronation there was a desperate Quarrel between him and the Patriarch, who upon the death of *Godfrey* devoured *Jerusalem*, and the Tower of *David* in his hope; but coming to take possession, found that a more difficult task, than it was to obtain the grant from the dying King. For *Garnier* Earl of *Gretz*, refused to surrender it, telling him that he would, according to his duty, keep it on the behalf of King *Baldwin*, who was not yet arrived from *Edeffa*. This unexpected refusal made the Patriarch storm exceedingly; but however, *Baldwin* having the stronger Sword, and actual possession of the City, kept it perforce, which made the Patriarch complain to *Boemund* Prince of *Antioch*, and stir him up to take Arms against King *Baldwin*, for the recovery of the Churches Right, as he was pleased to term it. But not succeeding therein, the difference was made up for the present by the mediation of friends, although it was not long before it brake out again to that degree, that the Patriarch was glad to flee to *Antioch*, and from thence to *Rome*,
to

to complain to the Pope, from whom he obtained a command to King *Baldwin* for the re-establiſhing him in the Patriarchal Seat, with which as he was returning home he died at *Messena* in *Cicilia* whereupon *Bremarus* an holy and devout man, was against his own will advanced by King *Baldwin* to the Chair. But being disliked by the Pope, because the King chose him, he was soon deposed, and *Gibellinus* the Popes Legate chosen in his stead, who being thought by *Arnulphus* who had been chosen Patriarch, at the first taking of *Jerusalem*, and was thrust out again, to go too slowly to his Grave, he was suspected to have hastened his death; upon which he was substituted in his room by the especial favour of King *Baldwin*.

CHAP. XI.

A mighty Army of new Adventurers after many hardships and difficulty effect nothing, Alexius his Treachery.

THE spreading Fame of the Christians great Success in *Palestine*, summoned a new supply of Pilgrims out of Christendom, *Germany*, and other places, which had been sparing at the first Voyage.

but resolved now to make amends with
 double liberality. The chief Adventurers
 were *Guelpho* Duke of *Bavaria*, *Hugh* Bro-
 ther to the *French* King, and *Stephen* Earl
 of *Blois* (both which had very much suf-
 fered in their Reputation for having de-
 serted their fellows in the first Expedi-
 tion, and therefore sought to regain their
 lost Honour by this second Adventure;) The
 Duke of *Aquitain*, the Earl of *Bur-*
undy, and the Count of *Bogen*, with ma-
 ny more great Men and Prelates, lead-
 ing with them an Army of 250000 Men.
 All *Europe* was now big with expecta-
 tion, to see what so great an Army
 would atchieve, it being common for
 most men to measure Victories by the
 multitudes of the Souldiers. But in this
 case it signified little, for they did no-
 thing worthy admiration, unless it were
 that they went so far to do just nothing,
 their sufferings being far more famous
 than their doings, being so consumed by
 Plague, Famine and Sword, that scarce
 one thousand of them ever reached *Pa-*
lestine, and those fitter to be sent to Hos-
 pitals, than to march into the Field.

But the chief cause why this Voyage
 miscarried so miserably, was the Trea-
 chery of *Alexius*, who perplexing him-
 self with a groundless and ridiculous fear,
 lest

left between the Latines in the East, who were come thither upon pretence of conquering *Palestine*, and those in the West his *Gracian* Empire, lying in the middle should be ground to powder, as between two Millstones, did them all the private mischief he could possibly procure whilst he publickly pretended to have the greatest kindness for them imaginable, calling the chief Captains of their Army his Sons, and thereby verifying the Proverb, *The more courtesie, the more craft*. But in private he would say to his friends, that he took as great a pleasure to see those *European* Pilgrims in Battel with the *Turk*, as he would do to see two Mastiff Dogs fighting together, hoping that which side soever lost, himself should be a gainer. Wherefore he so ordered the matter, that they had no sooner passed *Gracia*, and crossed the *Bosphorus*, but they were for thirty day together exposed as a mark to the Turkish Arrows, and cut off by their cowardly Enemies, whilst they were pent up in the straits of unknown passages.

But in the mean time King *Baldwin* employed himself with better success in *Palestine*. For by the assistance of the *Genoan* Fleet, (who were for their part to have a third part of the spoil, and

Street the

street in every place that was taken) he
 on several very considerable Havens
 along the midland Sea, there being be-
 fore this but one only part for the Chri-
 tians to land at, viz. *Joppa*. He began
 with *Antipatris* to redeem the Christian
 honour which was morgaged there,
 when *Godfrey* was forced to rise from
 before it. But the *Turks* having gotten
 together a good Army, gave him Battel
 at *Rhamula*, where he gave them a very
 great overthrow.

The Joy of which Victory continued
 not long, for the *Turks* being recruited,
 and resolving upon revenge, set upon him
 again in the same place, and after a re-
 solute fight obtained the Victory, it being
 the first great overthrow the Christians
 had ever received in *Palestine*; where-
 in, besides many others, the Earls of
Blois and *Burgundy* lost their lives, and
 the King himself was reported to be slain.
 This Victory so intoxicated the *Turks*
 with Joy, that they gave themselves to
 mirth and jollity, without the least sus-
 picion of a Reincounter, which *Baldwin*
 being informed of by his Spies, returned
 suddenly upon them with fresh Souldiers,
 and with the back-blow of an unlook'd
 for Enemy (which is commonly the most
 fatal) bravely wrested the Victory out of
 the Infidels hands.

Nor

Nor were the rest of the Christian Princes idle, but endeavoured likewise the enlarging of the Christian Dominions. *Tancred* Prince of *Galilee* possessing himself of *Apamea* and *Laodicea*, two Cities in *Cælosyria*, which were both built by *Antiochus*. Nor was it long before *Prælemis* fell likewise into the Christian hands, a City on the Mediterranean Sea which took its name from *Ptolemæus Philometor* King of *Egypt*. The *Genoan* Gallies being ten in number, doing the greatest service in the taking of it, and therefore as a reward, had granted them large profits from the Harbour, a Church to themselves, and Jurisdiction over the fourth part of the City, which came at last to be the very Seat of the Holy War, there being in it a continual fighting against the *Turks* for an hundred and eighty years together.

But whilst the Arms of the Christians prospered so well in some places, they were unsuccessful in others; for *Baldwin* Count of *Edeffa*, and *Earl Joceline* besieging *Charran* in *Mesopotamia*, had brought it into such straits, that it was ready to be delivered to them, when the Christian Captains falling out among themselves, were set upon and defeated by the Pagans, and the two Earls, with divers others

others taken Prisoners. However, to mitigate the sorrow for this misfortune, *Byblus*, which was a very good Haven, and built by *Hevens* the Sixth Son of *Canaan*, was taken by King *Baldwin*, and shortly after *Tripoli* was likewise conquered by his Victorious Arms, who created one *Bertram* (a Nobleman that had behaved himself well in the Siege) Earl of *Tripoli*, it being accounted a Title of great Honour, in regard *Tripoli* was ever reckoned one of the four Tetrarchies of the Kingdom of *Jerusalem*.

And to revenge the many injuries they had received from treacherous *Alexius*, *Boemund*, Prince of *Antioch*, with a great Navy spoiled the Havens of *Gracia*; every one abhorring his unfaithful practice, were willing to list themselves as Volunteers for this Service. But an Agreement was soon made between them.

Sidon the most ancient and famous City of *Phœnicia*, was by the help of the *Danish* and *Norway* Fleet added likewise to the Kingdom of *Jerusalem*, flushed with which Conquest, and the series of success that had for a long time attended them, they next set down before *Tyre*, a City which Sea and Land, Nature and Art had combined together to make strong and impregnable, it being incom-
passed

passed by the Sea all but a narrow neck of Land that tacks it to the Continent, which was fortified with many Walls and Towers, so that it was hard to determine whether the strength of the City, or the Wealth of its Inhabitants was greatest. But not being able to capture it, he raised his Siege, and departed when meeting with the *Persian* General who had an Army far superiour to his, he rashly gave him Battel, and after a desperate Fight lost all his Baggage, and hardly escaped himself.

After a long Tempest of War came a calm of Peace, wherein *Baldwin* enjoyed a five years quiet in his old age, during which time he made several Voyages for his pleasure, and to take a view of the Country, and satisfy himself of the situation and strength of the several places. One of his Journeys was to the Red Sea, not so called from the redness of the Water or Sand, as some foolish conceit, but from the neighbouring *Ethiopes*, whom the *Gracians* call *Erythraei* or Red Men. And another he made to *Egypt*, supposing himself obliged to give one visit to that Country, that so he might in part repay the many Injuries the *Egyptians* had made into his Kingdom. Where having first taken the City

Pharan

Pharamia, anciently called *Rameses*, and given the Spoil of it to his Souldiers, he spent a considerable time in viewing that riddle of Nature, the River of *Nilus*, whose flowing Stream is a Confluence of Wonders; first in regard of its undiscoverable Original, but chiefly its increasing from the first of *June*, to the midst of *September*, in which time it overflows all *Egypt*, and rises too high for the most penetrating Judgment ever to dive to its bottom, or render the true reason of its Flux.

Great delight he took in viewing this River, wherein he eat many Fish, and his death in eating them; for a Surfeit which he then got, brought upon him the grief of an old wound, which he received at the Siege of *Protonais*, and ended in his death. He died at *Laris* in his return from *Egypt*, and was brought to *Jerusalem*, and buried on *Palm-Sunday* in the Temple of the Sepulchre, having Reigned almost Eighteen years.

The same day that *Baldwin* was buried, *Baldwin de Burgo* his Kinsman, and Count of *Edeffa*, accidentally came into the City, intending there to keep his *Easter*: At which time the Christian Princes were met together for the Electing a new King, the most whereof were for bestowing

bestowing the Crown upon Prince *Eustace*, Brother to the two former Kings, but then absent in *France*, in regard it was unsafe to break the chain of Succession, there being nothing more common in those cases, than for the inverting of order to bring confusion, alledging likewise that it would be high ingratitude to the memories of *Godfrey* and *Baldwin* to exclude their Brother, since he was in all points fit to be a King.

Others opposed it, objecting the danger of an *Inter-regnum*, especially under their circumstances, who living in the mouth of their Enemies, to stay for a Kingdom, was the way to lose the Kingdom. And at length after much debate on both sides, they proceeded to a private Election, and made choice of *Baldwin*, who on the *Easter-day* following was Crowned by *Arnulphus* the Patriarch, by the name of *Baldwin* the Second. In the mean time some were secretly dispatched to acquaint Prince *Eustace* with what had passed, and invite him to come and challenge the Crown; but he hearing that *Baldwin* was in possession of it, preferred quietness before honour; and though he was part of the way on his Journey thither, yet he very quietly went back again.

About this time happened the death of that Arch Hypocrite *Alexius* the *Græcian* Emperour, who was succeeded by *Calo Johannes*, of whom we shall have occasion to speak often in the succeeding part of this History.

Arnulphus, who enjoyed the Patriarchal Dignity, when *Baldwin* the Second came to the Crown, was so infamous, that the report of his baseness at length came to the Popes Ear, who sent away a Legate to depose him; but *Arnulphus* hastened to *Rome*, and with a great sum of Money bought himself innocent, and obtained yet the enjoyment of his place during life.

Guarimund succeeded him, being a very Religious man, and one by whom the Christians obtained many Victories; he called a Council at *Neapolis*, wherein many wholsom things were concluded on for the reformation of manners. After his death *Stephen Abbot* of *St. John de Yalia* was advanced, who awakened the Patriarchs Title to *Jernsalem*, after it had slept during the lives of his three Predecessors, demanding it very imperiously of the King, being a man of a high spirit; but he died in the midst of his Age, and in the beginning of his Projects, his place being filled by *William*, Prior of the

D

Sepulchre,

Sepulchre, who was a *Flemin* born, and better beloved than learned.

CHAP. XII.

The Knights Templars, and Teutonicks instituted. Tyre taken by the Christians. The Death of Baldwin the Second.

ABout the beginning of this King's Reign the two great Orders of Templars and Teutonicks first appeared in the world, the former under *Hugh Pagaris*, and *Ganfred of St. Omer*, the first Founders; they were much like the Hospitallers in all things, and like they were poor at first, but being afterwards confirmed by the Pope, at the intreaty of *Stephen* Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, who enjoined them to wear a White garment to which was afterwards added by *Engenius* the Third a Red Cross on the Breast; they grew wonderful rich by the Bounty of several Princely Patrons. The latter were all *Dutchmen*, well descended, living at *Jerusalem* in a house which one of that Nation bequeathed to his Countrymen, that came thither on Pilgrimage, in the year 1190. their Order was honoured with a Grand Master where

an hereof the first was *Henry A-walpot*,
 heir Habit being Black Crosses on
 White Robes.

It will certainly be very pleasant for
 the Reader, to observe as he goes along,
 how this Kings Reign is strangely che-
 quered with great variety of Fortune.
 For first *Roger*, Guardian to young *Boe-*
mund, Prince of *Antioch*, going forth to
 fight the *Turks*, was conquered and kil-
 led. But *Baldwin* on the 14th of *August*
 following compelled them to make a Re-
 stitution of their Victory, and with a
 small Army gives them a great over-
 throw. And to moderate the Christians
 joy for this Victory, *Joceline* unadvised-
 ly fights with *Balack*, a petty King of
 the *Turks*, and is beaten and taken Pri-
 soner, and the King attempting to rescue
 him, was also taken himself.

However, the Christians hands were
 not bound by the captivity of their King,
 for *Eustace Grenier*, who was chosen
 Vice-Roy whilst the King was a Priso-
 ner, stoutly defended the Country, and
Joceline having made his escape out of
 prison, fought *Balack* again at *Hircapolis*,
 routed his Army, & killed him upon the
 place with his own hands; & to crown all,
Marimund the Patriarch, by the assistance
 of the *Venetian Fleet*, which were com-

manded by the Duke of *Venice*, took the impregnable City of *Tyre*, the *Venetians* were for this service to have a third part of the City to themselves. The City was, besides its own natural strength, well stored with Men and Ammunition; but Famine increasing, they consented to yield upon honourable terms.

Not long after this the King returned home, after having been eighteen months a Prisoner, and was to pay a Ransom of an hundred thousand *Michaelets*, for the security whereof, he left his Daughter Hostage: But he paid the *Turks* with the *Saracens* money, whom he beat first at *Antioch*, and then at *Damascus*; which place he unfortunately besieged, and thereby damped the Joy of his two former Victories. And the more to quench their swelling pride, the young Prince of *Antioch* was overthrown in Battel and slain.

Which ill success so afflicted King *Baldwins* mind, that for some time before his death, he renounced the world and took upon him a Religious Habit, a thing not very unusual in those days, and sometimes, though not often, practised still, as by the Late Queen of *Sweden*, who is yet living.

CHAP. XIII.

of Fulco the Fourth King of Jerusalem. The remarkable Ruine of Rodolphus Patriarch of Antioch. The Græcian Emperour demands Antioch. The Prince thereof pays him Homage for it. The lamentable Death of Fulco.

Fulco Earl of Tours, Maine and Anjou, came about three years before on Pilgrimage to Jerusalem, where he obtained in Marriage Melisent the Kings Daughter, and thereupon had assigned the City of Tyre, and some other Princely Accommodations for his present maintenance, and the Kingdom after his Father-in-laws decease, which he received accordingly. He had one Son by a former Wife, which was Jeffry Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, to whom he left all his Lands in France, and from whom our Kings of England are descended.

This Fulco was a very valiant man, indued with many perfections both of body and mind. In his Reign there was no Alterations worth remark in the Church of Jerusalem, but in that of Antioch there was much stir who should
D 3 succeed

Feed *Bernard*, that peaceable and long
 liv'd Prelate, who sat Thirty six years
 in the Chair, and survived Eight Pa-
 triarchs of *Jerusalem*. For the Clergy
 being long in their choice before they
 could come to a result, the Laity was
 too nimble for them, and clapped on
Rodolphus of honourable descent into the
 Chair, who cast off his Obedience to the
 Pope, and refused to acknowledge any
 Superiour but *St. Peter*. He was the
 Darling of the Gentry, but hated of the
 Clergy, because advanced without their
 suffrage; wherefore being conscious to
 himself that he needed strong Arms, since
 he was to swim against the stream, he
 screwed himself into the favour of the
 Princess of *Antioch*, Widdow to young
Boemund, so that with her strength he
 beat down all his Enemies, promising her
 in requital, to make a Marriage between
 her and *Reimund* Earl of *Poictou*, who was
 then coming into those parts. But he
 deceived her, and procured the Earl to
 marry with the Lady *Constantia* his
 Daughter, who was but a Child with
 whom he had the Principality of *Antioch*.
 The Patriarch, that he might make
 sure work, and oblige him for ever to be
 his friend, bound him to it by an Oath.
 But as it is usual in those cases, friends
 unjust

unjustly gotten, are seldom long enjoyed, of a sworn Friend, he became his sworn Enemy, and forced him to go to *Rome*, there to answer many Accusations laid to his charge. The chief whereof was, that he made odious comparisons between *Antioch* and *Rome*, and accounted himself equal to his Holiness.

When he arrived at *Rome*, he found the Popes Doors shut against him, but he quickly opened them with a Golden Key, and upon his repentance for having refused to acknowledge Obedience to the Church of *Rome*, he was dismissed, only it was ordered by his Holiness, that the Bishop of *Ostia* should be sent into *Syria*, to examine matters relating to his other Crimes, and proceed accordingly: Whereat his Adversaries stormed extremely, expecting that he should have been immediately deposed: But having mist their mark, they resolved to have a second blow at him; wherefore they prevailed with *Albericus* the Legate to favour their design, (which was not unknown to *Rodolphus*) who coming to *Antioch*, cited the Patriarch to appear, but being called three several times, came not, which was variously commented upon by those who were present, according as they affected or disaffected him.

Whereupon the Legate directed himself to the Arch-Bishop of *Apamea*, who had formerly been one of the most vehement Accusers of *Rodolphus*, but had lately been reconciled to him, and demanded why he did not accuse the Patriarch now of those Crimes which he had formerly laid to his charge: To which the Arch-Bishop answered, That what he then did was done out of heat and prejudice, and he thought it was his great sin so unadvisedly to discover the nakedness of his Father, like cursed *Cham*, from which God had so far reclaimed him, that he would rather die for his safety, than accuse him. Upon which Speech the Legate (such was the Martial-Law in a Prelate in those days) immediately deposed him, and shortly after thrust out the Patriarch with great violence, and shut him up in Prison, where he remained a long time in Chains, till at last he made his escape, and went to *Rome*, with an intent to have traversed his Cause again, had not death cut him off.

About this time *Calo Johannes* the *Gracian* Emperour came with a great Army of Horse and Foot, and demanded of *Reimund* Prince of *Antioch*, to resign to him that whole Signiory, according to the Composition which the Christian Princes

Princes made with *Alexius* his Father; which insolent demand fretted *Reimund* and all the Latines to the heart, in regard they had purchased an Inheritance with their own Blood, and yet were required to turn Tenants at will to another.

They told him it was offered his Father when first taken, and he refused it : That *Alexius* kept not his Covenants, nor assisted them according to the Agreement. He called them his Sons indeed, but disinherited them of their hopes, and all the Portion that he gave them lay in promises never paid. But all these Arguments signified little, the Emperours Sword being far stronger than theirs ; for coming with so great a force, he conquered in a few days all *Cilicia*, and then besieged the City of *Antioch* it self ; whereupon the King of *Jerusalem* fearing it would give too great advantage to the Infidels, to have the Christians fall together by the Ears among themselves, made composition between them, wherein *Reimund* obliged himself to do homage to the Emperour, and hold his Principality of him : Notwithstanding which, about four years after he returned again, but did not much harm, only pillaged the Country. And some few years after that he died, being

accidentally poisoned by one of his own Arrows which he had prepared for the Wild Bore, having always carried it much fairer to the Latines than his Father had done, in regard an honourable Toe is much more desirable than a Treacherous Friend.

Falco having Reigned in *Jerusalem* about Eleven years, with abundance of care and industry, being almost continually imbroiled in Civil Discords, which hindered him from much enlarging of his Dominion, was slain as he was following his sport in Hunting, to the great grief of his Subjects. He was buried with his Predecessors in the Temple of the Sepulchre, leaving two Sons behind him *Balder* and *Almerick*, the former being about Thirteen, and the latter Eleven years old.

CHAP. XIV.

The Reign of Baldwin the Third. Of Fulcher Patriarch of Jerusalem, and the insolent carriage of the Hospitallers towards him. The Institution of Carmelites.

B *Aldwin* the Eldest Son of *Falco*, succeeded his Father, and quickly grew up as well in Age, as in Royal Qualifications

cations, and became a most compleat and well accomplished Prince. During his minority, his Mother who governed all, made up his want of Age with her abundant care, she being a Woman in sex, but of a masculine Spirit.

William, who was last possessed of the Patriarchs Chair in *Jerusalem*, was no great Clerk, being better at Building of Castles than at Edifying the Church: He built one at *Askelon*, one at *Ramula*, a third called *Blank guard*, for the securing of Prisoners: But having enjoyed the Dignity Fifteen years, he was translated to Heaven, and *Fulcher* Arch-Bishop of *Tyre* succeeded him, whose old Age was much molested with the Pride and Rebellion of the Hospitallers, who had then obtained from the Pope a plenary Exemption from the Jurisdiction of the Patriarch, which he did the more easily grant, because he hoped thereby to make himself absolute Master of all Orders, and link them intirely to himself by an immediate dependence, whereby he made every Convent a Castle of Rebels, and armed them with Priviledges to fight their lawful Diocesan.

Those Hospitallers were by this means become so rude, that they would without all shame Ring their Bells when the Patriarch

Patriarch Preached, that so his Voice might not be heard, and shoot Arrows into the Church, to disturb him and the People in Divine Service. A bundle whereof was hung up in the Church as a Monument of their monstrous Impiety. *Fulcher* crawled to *Rome* when an hundred years old, to complain of those outrages, but the Hospitallers prevented him, and bribed off the business beforehand, so that the good old man was forced to return without redress, whereupon they grew more insolent than ever.

Nor was *Haymericus*, who succeeded *Rodolphus* at *Antioch*, much quieter. He instituted about the year 1160. the Order of *Carmelites*, who pretended to an imitation of the Prophet *Elias*. Some indeed had formerly lived dispersed about the Mount of *Carmel*, but he gathered them into one House. But although *Palestine* brought them forth, yet *England* proved the most officious in nursing of them up: For being first brought into it by *Ralph Freshburgh* in the year 1240. they were first seated at *Newenden* in *Kent*, and in a little time scattered themselves all over *England*, and lived in great pomp, till dispersed by King *Henry* the Eighth, when he demolished the Abbeyes.

CHAP. XV.

Edeffa lost. The Voyage of the French King, and the Emperour of Germany blasted by the perfidiousness of the Græcian Emperour. The Turks beaten at Meander. Damascus besieged in vain.

ALL Empires, like the swelling Sea, have bounds set to them, whither being once come, they can rise no higher. And the Kingdom of *Jerusalem*, being now arrived at its full growth, began to decline apace, till at last all revolved again into the Infidels hands. And the first considerable step which it made in its declension, was the loss of *Edeffa*, one of the four Tetrarchies of that Kingdom, and a place wherein the Christian Religion had always flourished from the time of the Apostles.

Which loss moved *Conrade*, Emperour of the West, and *Lewis* the Seventh surnamed the Young King of *France*, by the persuasion of *St. Bernard*, to undertake a Voyage to the Holy Land. The Emperour for this design had gotten together an Army of 200000 Foot, and 50000 Horse, and the King near as many more.

more. For in *France* they sent a Distaff and a Spindle to those that would not go with them, as upbraiding their Effeminacy ; and no wonder, for Women themselves went in Armour to this War, and had a brave Heroick Lads, like another *Penthesilea*, for their Leader, who was so richly clad, and befringed with Gold, that she was generally known by the name of Golden Foot.

Conrade with his Army, took his way through *Gracia*, where *Emmanuel* the Emperour, possessed with an hereditary fear of the Latines, fortified his Cities, concluding that there needed strong Banks where such a stream of people were to pass, using them most treacherously, and giving them a very bad welcom, in hope thereby to get rid of them the sooner. And to increase their misery as they lay incamped by the River *Melas* (if it be proper to call that a River, which is all Mud in Summer, and all Sea in Winter, it drowned many of them by its sudden and unexpected overflowing, as if it had learn'd Treachery of the *Gracians*, and conspired with them to spoil the Emperours generous Design.

And those of them that survived this unhappy accident, were reserved for a more lingering misery, the Emperour endeavouring

vouring by all imaginable ways to accomplish their Ruine; as by mixing Lime with their Meal, killing those who strayed from the Army, holding intelligence with the *Turks*, corrupting his Coin, and giving them false Conductors, who designedly led them into danger, and made the way less doubtful than the Guides.

And no sooner had the Emperour got through all those dangers, and escaped the Treachery of the Greeks, but he was immediately encountred by the Hostility of the *Turks*, who waited for them on the Banks of the River *Meander*, which being not fordable, and the Christians having neither Boat nor Bridge to convey them over, the undaunted Emperour, after an Exhortation to his Soldiers to follow his brave Example, plunged himself into the Water, and quickly reached the other Shoar, where, in despite of the Enemy, he Landed with all his Army. Whereat the affrighted *Turks* did as it were offer their Throats to the Christians Swords, and were slain in such numbers, that whole piles of dead Bones remain there for a monument of their Victory, flushed with this success, he marched forward to *Iconium*, now called *Cogni*, which he besieged.

besieged in vain, to the wasting and loss of his Army,

The *French* King followed after with a numerous Army, and drank of the same Cup at the *Gracians* hands (though not so deeply) as the Emperour had done before him. But at last finding that those who marched to *Palestine* by Land met with an Ocean of misery, though they came not to Sea, he thought it much safer to trust the Winds and the Waves than the perfidious *Gracians*; and therefore shipping himself and his Army, he arrived safe in *Palestine*, where he was highly welcomed by the Prince of *Antioch*. Some weeks were spent in Princely Entertainments, and visiting of holy Places before they entred upon action.

But having sufficiently recreated themselves, and rested their Souldiers, the Emperour and the King of *France* both resolve upon the Siege of *Damascus*, accounting a smaller Town too mean a trifle for them to employ their Arms in its Conquests; wherefore they immediately set down before it, and had certainly conquered it, had they not fallen out among themselves about parting of it before it was theirs to dispose of. *Conrade* and King *Lewis* designed it for *Theodorick* Earl of *Flanders*, who was lately

lately arrived in those parts, whilst other Princes who had been there a long time, and born the brunt of the War, could not endure to see a raw Upstart to be preferred before them. For which reason, together with their being corrupted with Turkish money (although it proved but Brass gilt, may all Traitors be so paid) they persuaded the King of *France* to remove his Camp to a stronger part of the Wall, whereby they rendred the design of taking the Town fruitless, and forced them to raise the Siege, and return home, leaving the City of *Damascus*, and even Honour both behind them. Many thousand Christians perished in that adventure, whose Souls are said by all the Writers of that Age, to be carried up to Heaven upon the Wings of that Holy Cause they died for. And the King of *France* in his return home was taken Prisoner by the *Gracian* Fleet, but rescued again by *Gregory*, who was Admiral to *Roger* King of *Sicilia*.

The King and Emperour being returned, *Noradine* the Turk prevailed in *Palestine*, which was very much occasioned by the unhappy difference which arose between Queen *Millesent*, and her Son *Baldwin*, who was egged on by some of the Nobles that were offended with the Queen

Queen for having advanced a certain Nobleman whose name was *Manasses*, to be Constable of the Kingdom (who being unable to manage his own happiness grew so insolent, that spurning his equals and trampling on his Inferiours, he drew upon himself the general hatred and envy of all men) quarrelled with his Mother, imprisoned first, and then banished her Favourite; and at last, to conclude the difference, the Kingdom was divided between them, the City of *Jerusalem*, and all the In-land part was allotted to her, and what bordered upon the Sea to him. But the widest Throne being too narrow for two to sit on together, he was not long content with this division, but marched with a great deal of fury to besiege his Mother in *Jerusalem*, and dispossess her of all. When he first approached the City, the Patriarch went out to him and with abundance of freedom reproved him sharply for his rash and unnatural attempt, and upbraided him for his ingratitude, in going about to take all from so good a Mother, who had not only proved a good Steward in his minority, but had also consented to accept of one half of the Kingdom, when the whole of right belonged to her.

But he was so enchanted with ambition

tion, that no Arguments would prevail; which when the Queen perceived, she did by the advice of her friends, consent to yield up all, lest the Christian Cause should suffer by their differences.

Noradine being encouraged by those Civil Discords, came up with a great Army, and wasted all the Country of *Antioch*; and Prince *Reimund* going forth to give him Battel, had his Army beaten, and himself slain. And not long after *Joceline* Count of *Edessa* was taken Prisoner.

In the mean while King *Baldwin* is not idle, but having made great preparations for the besieging of *Askelon*, at last sate down before it, and having made a large breach in the Wall, the Templars, to whom the King promised the spoil if they took it, entred through the breach into the City, and supposing they were able without any more help to master the Place, set a Guard to prevent any more of their fellow Christians from entering in to be sharers with them in the Booty; which covetousness of theirs cost them their lives; for the *Turks* contemning the smalness of their number, put them all to the Sword; notwithstanding which the City was shortly after taken, though with abundance of difficulty.

Divers

Divers other considerable Victories King *Baldwin* obtained over the *Turks*, especially one near the River of *Jordan*, where he vanquished *Noradine*, and twice relieved *Casarea Philippi*, which the *Turks* had straitly besieged; but death at last made a Conquest of him, being poisoned by a Jewish Physician (as it was believed) in regard the remainder of the potion afterwards killed a Dog to whom it was given. He was very much lamented by his Subjects, and not without reason, being so brave and worthy a Prince, that even *Noradine* his mortal Enemy honourably refused to invade his Kingdom during his Funeral Solemnities, protesting that in his Opinion the Christians had a just cause of sorrow, having lost such a King, whose equal for Justice and Valour the whole World could not produce. He died without Issue, when he had Reigned about one and twenty years.

CHAP. XVI.

Almerick Brother to Baldwin succeeds in the Kingdom of Jerusalem. The Sultan of Iconium, and the Master of the Assassines desire to be baptized. Commotions in Ægypt. The Turks called thither, and set up for themselves. The King of Jerusalem's Aid implored to drive them out. He afterwards invades Ægypt. His Death.

A ~~Emenon~~ *Emenon* Brother to King Baldwin, and Earl of Joppa and Askelon, succeeded to the Kingdom of Jerusalem, but was, before he could be admitted to his Coronation, enjoined by the Popes Legate, and the Patriarch of Jerusalem, to put away *Anes* his Wife, Daughter to *Joceline*, Count of *Edessa*, because she was his Cousen in the fourth degree, with this reservation, that the two Children, *Baldwin* and *Sybil*, which he had by her, should be accounted legitimate, and capable of their Fathers Possessions.

In this Kings time the Sultan of *Iconium* freely imbraced the Christian Religion, and was baptized, more of his Courtiers designing to follow him therein,

in, had not his Ambassador then at Rome taken great offence at the vicious and debauched lives which he there observed the Christians to lead ; which thing made many of the Pagans step back, when they had one foot in the Church, abhorring to see Christians who believe so well and live so ill.

Not long after the great Master of the *Assassines* offered to receive the Christian Faith, which good intention was spoiled by the base and treacherous killing his Ambassador, which he sent to *Jerusalem*, to treat with the King about it, by one of the Templars, ~~who was~~ The King demanded the Murderer of the Master of the Templars, that so Justice might pass upon him : But the Master insolently denied to deliver him, saying, he had already injoynd him Penance, and intended to send him to the Pope, but would part with him to none else.

These *Assassines* were a certain precise Sect of *Mahometans*, who had in them the very spirit and quintessence of that poisonous Superstition ; they were about forty thousand in number, and were possessed of six Cities near *Antaradus* in *Syria*, having over them a Chief Master, whom they called the Old Man of the Moun-

Mountains, at whose command they would refuse no pain or peril, but immediately address themselves to assassinate any Prince whom he had appointed out for death, and always find hands to accomplish whatsoever he enjoyed. There are now none of them left, they being rooted out and destroyed by *Selcimus* the Turkish Emperour, when he conquered *Syria* and *Agypt*, or as others say, by the *Tartarians* Anno 1257. unless we may suppose them to be revived again in the Jesuits gracious *Loyola*, having fetched his Platform of blind obedience from them.

Whilst the *Turks* Lorded it over *Syria*, and the lesser *Asia*, the *Saracen* Caliph commanded in *Agypt*, which was the Stage whereon most of the remarkable passages of King *Almericks* life were acted. For *Dargan* and *Sanar*, two great *Saracen* Lords belonging to the Caliph of *Agypt*, falling out about the Sultany, or Viceroyship of the Land, made way for the calling of him thither.

Sanar finding that he was too weak to contend with his Rival, craved Aid of *Noradine* King of the *Turks*, that then Reigned at *Damascus*, who sent him an Army of *Turks* under the Command of *Syracon*, an experienced Captain. Not-with-

withstanding which, *Dargan* obtained the Victory, but enjoyed it not long, being shortly after slain by Treachery whereby *Sanar* got the *Sultans* place. In the mean while the voluptuous *Caliph* carelessly pursued his private pleasures without concerning himself about their difference, or regarding their introducing foreign Force to decide their Quarrel, as though the tottering of his Kingdom had rocked him into a Lethargy out of which nothing would awake him.

Sanar having now obtained his desire by the death of *Dargan*, liberally rewarded the *Turks*, and desired them to return home ; but *Syracon* refused to be gone ; and having seized on the City of *Belbis*, fortified it, and there waited for the coming of more *Turks* for the Conquest of *Egypt*, which made *Sanar* implore the help of *Almerick* King of *Jerusalem* to drive them out of *Egypt*, which he effectually performed.

But whilst he was Victorious in *Egypt*, an unfortunate Battel was fought between *Boemund* the Third Prince of *Antioch*, *Reimund* Prince of *Tripoli*, *Calamand* Governour of *Cilicia*, and *Joceline* Count of *Edeffa* on one side, and *Noradine* the Turkish King on the other ; wherein the *Turk* obtained the Victory, and took those

those four Christian Princes Prisoners.

As for *Syracon* the *Turk*, though he was forced to retire for the present out of *Egypt* by the Victorious Arms of *Almerick*, yet he resolved not to part with it so; wherefore he presently went to the *Caliph* of *Babylon*, who was opposite to him of *Egypt*, and accounted him an Usurper (each of them claiming, as sole Heir to *Mahomet* their false Prophet, the Sovereignty over all the *Saracens* in the World) and offered him, that if he would furnish him with a good number of Souldiers, he would extirpate this Schismatical *Caliph*, and reduce all *Egypt* to the Obedience of the *Babylonian*; which motion being joyfully embraced by the greedy and aspiring Pop, *Syracon* once again invadeth *Egypt* with a great and powerful Army.

Whereupon *Sanar*, who was greatly affrighted thereat, made new and larger offers to King *Almericus*, to come and stop this deluge of his Enemies, promising him a Pension of Forty thousand Ducats yearly, if he would lend him his Assistance. But *Almerick* perceiving that the *Sultan*, notwithstanding he took so much upon him, was subject to a high Lord, refused to make any Bargain with him, but with the *Caliph* himself, in or-

E
de.

der whereunto he sent *Hugh* Earl of *Gloucester*, and a Knight Templar as his Embassadors to *Caliph Elbadach*, who then kept his Court at *Cairo*: Who being arrived at his Palace, were conducted by the *Sultan* through several dark passages well guarded with armed *Ethiopians*, and then into divers spacious open Courts, where such beauty and riches, that the Embassadors were amazed, and even astonished at the rarities they beheld. And the farther they went, the greater the state appeared, till at last they were brought to the *Caliph's* own Lodgings where, as soon as they entered the Presence-Chamber, the *Sultan* prostrated himself three several times to the ground before the Curtain, behind which the magnificent *Caliph* was sitting, and thereupon the Traverse, which was of rich Silk, wrought all over with Pearls of inestimable value was immediately drawn, and the *Caliph* himself discovered sitting with great Majesty on a Throne of massy Gold, having only some few of his most confiding Eunuchs about him.

The *Caliph* having discovered himself and the *Sultan* humbly kissed his feet, he briefly related the cause of their coming, the eminent danger which then threatened them, and the offers which he had

of made to King *Almerick*, which he in-
 treated him now to ratifie, and in de-
 monstration thereof, to give his hand to
 the Kings Embassadour. The *Caliph*
 having heard what he had to say, demur-
 red a while upon the Ceremony of gi-
 ving them his hand, accounting such a ge-
 nture beneath the greatness of his state,
 and would by no means consent to give
 them his bare hand, but offered it them
 with his Glove on, to which the reso-
 lute Earl of *Casarea* replied, Sir, truth
 begets no holes to hide it self in, and Prin-
 ces who intend to keep Covenant, ought
 to deal openly and nakedly; give us there-
 fore your hand, or we will make no bar-
 gain with your Glove. He was loth to
 do it, but necessity, which was at that
 time a more imperious *Caliph* than him-
 self, commanding it, he at last consented,
 and dismissed the Christian Embassadours
 with such liberal Gifts as testified his
 greatness.

King *Almerick*, according to this Agree-
 ment, faithfully used his utmost endea-
 vour to expel *Syracon* with his *Turks* out
 of *Egypt*, and in order thereunto he met
 them in the Field, and gave them Battel,
 wherein he got the day, but lost all his
 baggage, so that the Conquest was as it
 were divided, the *Turks* gaining the
 Wealth,

Wealth, and the Christians the Honour of the Victory. But *Almerick* following his success, pursued them to *Alexandria* and pent them up, and straitly besieged them in that City, and thereby forced them to accept of conditions of Peace wherein they were obliged to depart out of *Egypt*, without performing what they had promised, and the *Caliph* of *Babylon* expected, and then returned himself with honour to *Askelon*.

But when a Crown is the Prize play for, it is vain to expect fair play in the Gamesters. For King *Almerick* having once beheld the Beauty and Riches of *Egypt*, was so enamoured therewith, that he longed to obtain that Kingdom for himself: And the next year, contrary to his Solemn League with the *Caliph*, invaded it with a great Army, pretending (though falsely) that the *Caliph* would make a private Peace with *Noradin* King of the *Turks*. *Guilbert* Master of the Hospitallers, was the chief Instrument in stirring up the King to this treacherous and unjust War, hoping that the Country of *Perlusium*, if conquered, should be given to their order: But the Templars very much opposed the design (of their Order being Embassador at the time) ratifying the Agreement between

King and Caliph) and with much Zeal
 protested against it, as undertaken against
 Oath and Fidelity.

However, the King would not be di-
 verted from his design, but having made
 great preparations for this War, descend-
 ed into *Egypt*, where he was for a while
 successful, and won the City of *Belbis* or
Perlusium. Notwithstanding which Au-
 thors, from that time, date the ill Success
 of the Holy War, and shew us a whole
 cloud of Miseries, which immediately fol-
 lowed thereupon; and no wonder, for God
 seldom lets Perjury go long unpunished.

First, Whilst *Almerick* was absent in
Egypt, *Noradine* won divers considerable
 places about *Antioch*.

Secondly, *Meller* Prince of *Armenia*,
 who was a Christian, entred into a
 League with *Noradine*, and kept it in-
 violable, to the great disadvantage of the
 King of *Jerusalem*, which act of *Mellers*
 must be condemned, and yet the Justice
 of God ought to be admired in punish-
 ing the Christians thereby, for their
 breach of Covenant with the *Saracens*
 in *Egypt*.

Thirdly, The *Saracens* finding them-
 selves faithlesly dealt with, & laid at on all
 sides, began to learn War, and grew good
 Souldiers on a sudden; and although they

formerly fought with Bows only, yet now they learned of the Christians to use offensive and defensive Weapons, it being usual with rude Nations to better themselves by fighting with a skilful Enemy.

And Fourthly, *Almericks* hope of conquering *Egypt* was wholly frustrated, being after some few Victories driven out, and the whole Kingdom conquered by *Saladine* (Nephew to *Syracoon*) who beat out the *Caliphs* brains when he pretended to do him reverence, and thereby changed the Government of *Egypt* from the *Saracen Caliph* to a *Turkish King*. And shortly after, upon the death of *Noradin*, the Kingdom of the *Turks* in *Syria*, and the lesser *Asia*, was likewise bestowed upon him, whereby he became the most potent Monarch in the World.

Whilst *Jernsalem* was left as a poor Weather-beaten Kingdom, bleak and open to the Storms of its Enemies on every side, lying as it were between the Lions Teeth, *Damascus* on the North and *Egypt* on the South, two potent *Turkish Kingdoms* united under a valiant and successful Prince, which made *Almerick* send for Succours into *Europe*, there being now but few Volunteers flocking to this service, and Souldiers were forced to be pressed with importu-

ity before they would consent to undertake the Voyage: But it being just with God, that those who had betrayed the *Aracens*, whom they undertook to succour, should want succour themselves, when they stood most in need of it; his Embassadours were forced to return without any other supplies than pity and commiseration.

And Lastly, The King himself, wearied with so many successive miseries, ended his life of a Bloody Flux, when he had reigned about Eleven years, leaving besides his two Children by his first Wife, one Daughter named *Isabel* by *Mary* his second Wife (Daughter to *John Proto-Sebastus*, a *Grecian* Prince) who was afterward married to *Humphred* the third Prince of *Thorene*.

CHAP. XVII.

Baldwin the Fourth succeedeth. The Viciousness of the Patriarch of Jerusalem. His Embassy to Henry the Second King of England. The Original and Power of the Mammalukes. Saladine conquered by Baldwin, yet afterwards conquers Mesopotamia. Baldwins death.

Baldwin his Son, the fourth of that name, succeeded his Father, having had the benefit of an excellent Education under *William* Arch-Bishop of *Tyre*, a very Pious Learned Man, skilled in all the Oriental Tongues, besides the *Dutch* and *French*, his Native Languages. *Heracleus*, who was now Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, being preferred to that Dignity for his handsomness, by Queen *Mary*, second Wife to King *Almerick*, and Mother to *Baldwin*, was a man of a debauched and vicious life, keeping company with a Vintners Wife, whom he maintained in great state like an Empress, so that she was generally saluted by the name of *Patriarches*. His ill Example infected the inferiour Clergy, whose corrupt manners

ners was a sad presage of the approaching Ruine of that Kingdom.

This Man was sent by King *Baldwin*, as his Embassadour to *Henry* the Second King of *England*, to crave his personal assistance in the Holy War, and as an inducement thereunto, to deliver him the Royal Standard of that Kingdom, the Keys of our Saviours Sepulchre, the Tower of *David*, and the City of *Jerusalem*. *Henry* was chosen out before any other Prince, because the world justly esteemed him valiant, wise, rich and fortunate, and which was the main, that so he might thereby expiate his Murther, and gather up again the innocent Blood that he had spilt in the death of *Thomas Becket*. And that he might the more easily be drawn to undertake the Voyage, the Patriarch intitled him to the Kingdom of *Jerusalem*, because *Geoffrey Plantagenet* his Father was Son to *Fulco* the Fourth King of *Jerusalem*. But he was too wise a Prince to be so easily wheedled. However, he pretended he would go, and got together a Mass of Money towards the defraying the Charge of his Voyage, making every one, as well the Clergy as the Laity, pay that year the Tenth of all their Revenues, both movables and immovables ; and when he

had filled his Purse, all men expected he should perform his promise, but he changed the Voyage into *Palestine* for a Journey into *France*.

The Patriarch, while he stayed in *England*, consecrated the Temple Church near *St. Dunstons* in the West, and the House adjoining belonging then to Knights Templars, but since employed to a better use, viz. the entertaining those Gentlemen who study and practise the English Laws.

In the minority of King *Baldwin*, who was but thirteen years old, *Milo de Planci* a Nobleman, was Protector of the Kingdom, whose Pride and Insolence could not be endured by the great men, and therefore they got him to be stabb'd at *Ptolemais*, and chose *Raimund* Count of *Tripoli* to succeed him.

And *Saladine*, having now seriously resolved upon the Ruine of the Kingdom of *Jerusalem*, endeavoured to furnish himself with such Souldiers as might be most fit for that service; in order whereunto he bought a great number of Slaves of the *Circassians*, a People by the Lake of *Meotis* near *Taurica Chersonesus*, who were brought up to be extream hardy, and inured to War by their continual skirmishing with the neighbouring *Tar-*

Those Slaves he trained up in Military Discipline after the Turkish manner. They had most of them been Christians, and were baptized in their Infancy; but being taken from their Parents whilst young, they were untaught Christ, and instructed in the Mahometan Superstition, whereby they became the more implacable Enemies to Christianity, for having been once its friends. They received from *Saladine* the name of *Mammalukes*, and were so couragious and expert in War, that his, and his Successors greatness, was not to be so much attributed to their own Conduct, as to those *Mammalukes* Valour, till at last perceiving their own strength, they wrested the Sovereignty from the Turkish Kings, and advanced one of their own number to the Regal Dignity.

Saladine having thus furnished himself with a new sort of Souldiers, resolved to try their Valour upon the Christian, and therefore invaded the Holy Land, slaying and burning all before him, till he came to *Askelon*, where King *Baldwin* then was, before which he sat down, and closely besieged it. And Count *Raymond*, Protector of the Kingdom, *Philip* Earl of *Flanders*, and the chief strength of the Kingdom being then absent in
Celey.

Celofyria, waſting the Country about *Emiſſa* and *Ceſarea*. *Baldwin* was forced to keep himſelf cloſe in the City, not daring to venture on ſo ſtrong an Enemy; which fear of *Baldwins* having poſſeſſed *Saladine* with a belief that he needed not ſo great an Army, to lie before the City, he ſent out ſeveral Parties to forrage and ſpoil the Country, which the King obſerving, reſolved to take opportunity by the forelock, and ſet on him when he leaſt expected it. To which end he ſallied out with great privacy and ſilence, and with about four hundred Horſe, & a few Footmen, ſuddenly aſſaulted his ſecure Enemies with ſuch invincible Courage and Reſolution, that notwithstanding their number, being Twenty ſix thouſand Horſe and Foot, they were utterly routed, and the Chriſtians returned with great Triumph and Joy to *Jeruſalem*.

But *Saladine*, who was rather enraged than daunted by this overthrow, reſolved not to be long before he recovered his credit, and therefore, about two months after he fell with his *Mammalukes*, like a mighty and raging Tempeſt, upon the Chriſtians as they were dividing the ſpoil of a Party of *Turks*, whom they had vanquiſhed a little before, putting moſt of them to the Sword, and the reſt to flight
and

and taking *Otto* Grand Master of the Templars, and *Hugh*, Son-in-law to the Count of *Tripoli* Prisoners, the King himself hardly escaping : So that both sides having sufficiently smarted, consented to refresh themselves with a short Peace, under the shelter whereof, their troubled States breathed quietly for the space of about two years, which Truce was the more willingly embraced by *Saladine*, because a Famine then raged in the Kingdom of *Damascus*, where it had scarcely rained for five years together.

But this welcom Calm was somewhat troubled with an unexpected Storm raised by Domestick Discords in King *Baldwins* Court. For the Kings Mother and Uncle, two persons of turbulent spirits, accused the Count of *Tripoli* of Treason, as if he had, when he was Governour of the Kingdom, affected the Crown for himself ; which accusation so stung the King in the head, that the Count coming shortly after to *Jerusalem*, was, as he was on the way thither, commanded to stay, which he looked upon as a great disgrace. But some of the Nobility fearing the mischiefs which might proceed from this unhappy difference, brought them to be reconciled. But, though the matter was seemingly made up, yet

yet the King ever after looked upon the Earl with a jealous Eye. And the Earl seeing himself suspected, proved afterwards really treacherous and disloyal, though he is supposed by most Historians to be innocent of what he was then charged withal.

The Kingdom of *Damascus* having now recovered its self from the Famine, and *Saladine* obtained his ends by the Truce, would observe it no longer; wherefore having gotten together a good Army, he marcht out of *Egypt* through *Palestine*, destroying and spoiling the Country all along as he went to *Damascus*. And having strengthened himself with the addition of what Forces he had in *Syria*, he entred the Holy Land again. But the King, who had not above seven hundred Men to twenty thousand, met him at a small Village called *Frobolt*, and opposing Valour to his multitudes, overthrew him in a great and bloody Battel, wherein *Saladine* himself was forced by speedy flight to escape the danger, and by long Marches get him again to *Damascus*. Nor had he any better success, when shortly after he besieged *Berytus*, being forced by the valour and courage of *Baldwin* to raise his Siege, and depart with disgrace.

Where-

Wherefore *Saladine* finding such
tough resistance in the Holy Land, hoped
to gain a better purchase by imploying
his Arms in *Mesopotamia*; to which end
passing the River *Euphrates*, he won *Char-*
ran, and divers other Towns, after which,
returning again into *Syria*, he besieged
Aleppo, which was the strongest place the
Christians had in the whole Country, be-
ing so fortified both by Nature and Art,
that it would have been almost impossible
for him to have taken it, had he not by
his Bribes made a far larger Breach in
the Governours Loyalty, than he was
able to do in the Walls of the City.

But having by this means possessed
himself of *Aleppo*, he marched again into
the Holy Land, being now more formi-
dable than ever he had been before; and
carrying an Army of Terrour in the very
mention of his name, so that the poor
Christians unanimously fled into their
fenced Cities. As for King *Baldwin*, the
Leprosie had arrested and confined him
within the compals of his own Court,
where his great spirit long strove with
his infirmity, being loth to part with his
Crown, and disrobe himself of his Roy-
alty, before they were pluckt away by
death; but was however forced at last
to stoop and retire himself to a private
life,

life, appointing *Baldwin* his Nephew (a Child of five years old) to be his Successor, and *Guy* Earl of *Joppa*, and *Askelon*, who was the young Childs Father-in-law, to be Protector of the Realm in his minority. But soon after finding *Guy* to be a silly, soft man, he revoked the latter Act, and designed *Raimund* Earl of *Tripoli* to succeed him.

Guy, who though he was not valiant, yet was very sullen, stormed extreamly at his disgrace, and leaving the Court in discontent, returned home, and fortified his Cities of *Joppa* and *Askelon*, which greatly perplexed the Kings thoughts, not knowing whom to name for Protector, fearing lest *Guy*s cowardliness should lose the Kingdom to the *Turks*, or *Raimunds* treachery get it for himself, so that anguish of mind, and weakness of body ended his days, when he was about five and twenty years of age, happy in dying before the death of his Kingdom.

CHAP. XVIII.

The short Reign, and woful Death of Baldwin the Fifth. Guy succeeds him. Tripoli revolts. The Christians overthrown. Their King taken Prisoner. And the City of Jerusalem won by the Turks.

IT hath ever been accounted one of the greatest happineſſes that can befall a Family, for the Heirs to be of Age before their Fathers death, in regard Minors have not only been the Ruine of Families, but the overthrow of Kingdoms too. And it being one of Gods threatenings againſt a wicked and diſobedient People to give Children to be their Princes, and Babes to Rule over them, he ſcourged the Kingdom of *Jerusalem* three ſeveral times with that Rod, within the compaſs of forty years. *Baldwin* the Third, Fourth and Fifth, being all under Age, and the laſt but five years old, being the *Poſthumus* Son of *William* Marqueſs of *Montferat*, by *Sybil* his Wife, Siſter to *Baldwin* the Fourth, and Daughter to King *Almerick*, who was after the death of the Marqueſs married to this *Guy*.

Now the Earl of *Tripoli* demanding to be Protector of this young King, according

ing to the designation of his Uncle before his death; *Sybil*, who was Mother to this Infant, to defeat *Raimunds* hopes of obtaining the Protectorship, first murdered all natural affections in her own breast, and then murdered her Son, by giving him a dose of Poison, that so the Crown in her right might come to *Guy* her Husband. This Prince unhappy in springing from so inhuman and barbarous a Mother, Reigned but eight Months and eight Days.

Baldwin being thus dispatched, *Guy* obtained by large Bribes to the Templars, and *Heraclius* the Patriarch, to be immediately crowned, from which time the Christians affairs in the Kingdom of *Jerusalem*, posted towards their fatal period, being spurr'd on the faster by the woful jarrings and discords among the Princes. But we shall at present leave the Civil, to discourse a little of the Ecclesiastical affairs of this declining Realm.

Whilst *Heraclius* was Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, one *Hymericus* injoyed that honour at *Antioch*, who wrote a bemoaning Letter to *Henry* the Second of *England*, wherein he much lamented the woful state of the Christians in the East, and endeavoured to persuade that Prince to undertake a Voyage into *Palestine* for their succour

be- succour and relief; and received from
r to him in answer thereunto a Letter fraught
s of with fair and ample promises, the per-
nur- formance whereof I could never yet
own meet with in any of those Historians, who
by wrote the Transactions of the Holy War.

the But besides those Latine Patriarchs
Guy which commanded in the Churches
in of *Jerusalem* and *Antioch*, there were
ous *Grecian* Anti-Patriarchs, who were ap-
ths pointed by the Emperour of *Constanti-
nople*, and having no temporal Power nor
ob- Jurisdiction over the Latines, nor Profits
rs, of Church-Lands, were forced to content
e- themselves with a Jurisdiction over those
he of the Greek Church only. We are
e- not able to find out the exact Chain
d of their Succession, and therefore are
ul forced to content our selves with disco-
n- vering here and there a Link. And about
i- this time we light on three that enjoyed
- that titular Dignity successively one after
- another; the first whereof was *Athanasius*,
- who was (notwithstanding his being called
g Schismatick by some of the Historians
y of that Age) a very learned and pious
f Man, as appears by the many excellent
Epistles which he wrote upon several oc-
casions. The second was *Leontius*, com-
mended likewise to Posterity for an ho-
nest Man, and a good Scholar. The third
was

was *Dositheus*, who was much inferiour to the two former both for Piety and Learning, and being offered the Patriarchship of *Constantinople*, by *Isaac* the *Grecian* Emperour, he attempted to grasp at both, and by that means held neither, but between two Patriarchal Chairs fell irrecoverably to the ground.

In *Antioch* likewise we find several Greek Patriarchs, whereof one, whose name was *Sotericus*, being displaced for several Heretical Tenets which he held concerning our Saviour, he was succeeded by *Theodorus* [*Balsamon*], who was in his time the very Oracle of the Civil Law, compiling and publishing many Learned Commentaries upon the Ancient Canons, wherein he proved the Patriarch of *Constantinople* to have greater privileges than the Bishop of *Rome*, catching, say the *Romanists*, at every thing that founded to the advancing of the Eastern Churches, and the pulling down *Rome*, when she lifts up her Head above *Constantinople*, for which reason *Bellarmin* will not allow him to be a good Author. This *Balsamon* was likewise deceived by *Isaac* the *Grecian* Emperour, who pretended that he would remove him to *Constantinople*, upon condition he could prove the Translation of Patriarchs to be lawful,

ful, in regard the Canons forbid it; but having performed the task, the Emperour, who was very mutable in his mind, bestowed the Patriarchs place upon another, and left *Balsamon* to remain still at *Antioch*.

There being about this time a Truce between the Turks and Christians, and *Saladine's* Mother, supposing her self sufficiently guarded thereby, adventuring to travel from *Egypt* to *Damascus*, with abundance of Treasure, and a very small Train, she was, notwithstanding the Truce, surprized, and rifled of all she had by *Reinold* of *Castile*, which base and unchristian act so intraged *Saladine*, that gathering together all his strength, he immediately besieged *Ptolemais*. And the Earl of *Tripoli* vext at his losing the Government, was so blinded by passion, and filled with rage against King *Guy*, that he mistook his Enemy, and revenged himself on God and Religion, by basely revolting with his whole Principality (which was a third part of the Kingdom of *Jerusalem*) to *Saladine*, and assisting him in that Siege.

But the Knights Templars and Hospitallers sallying out, & falling on the *Turks* in their Camp, killed 20000 thousand of them, but not without some loss to themselves; the Master of the Hospitallers,
and

and divers other persons of note being slain in the Fight. However, this Victory remained to the Christians, and *Saladine* was forced to raise his Siege and withdraw, which made the Earl of *Tripoli* either out of fear that the Christians might prevail, or else moved thereunto out of remorse of Conscience, or discontented with the entertainment he met withal from *Saladine* (who had learned that Politick Maxim, to give some honour, but place no trust in a Fugitive) repaired to the King, and for satisfaction for his offence, return again to the Christians.

Whereupon *Guy* gathered together the whole strength of his weak and declining Kingdom, to do their last endeavour against the *Turks*, to whom he adventured to give Battel near *Tiberias*, although he had but 1500 Horse, and 15000 Foot against 120000 Horse, and 160000 Foot. The Fight began about three of the Clock in the afternoon, but night coming on, forced them to give over till the next morning, when both sides began afresh, and the Christians fought with so much courage and resolution, that their valour poised their Enemies numbers, till at length the day waxing extream hot, turned the Scales to the

being the *Pagans* side, there being more Christians slain by thirst, and the Beams darted on them from the scorching Sun, than with their Enemies weapons. *Reinold* of *Castile* was slain upon the place, and so were most of the Templars and Hospitallers. And *Gerard* Master of the Templars, and *Boniface* Marquess of *Montfermat* were taken Prisoners, together with the King himself, who seeing his servants all slain before his Eyes, with much importunity prevailed with *Saladine* to spare his Schoolmaster; yea in this unfortunate Battel the very flower of the Christians Chivalry was cut down, and what was yet most lamented (saith *Matthew de Paris*) the Cross which freed men from the captivity of their sins, was for mens sins taken captive. This fatal Overthrow, was generally imputed to the Earl of *Tripoli*, who that day commanded a good part of the Christian Army, and is reported by some Historians to have treacherously run away in the midst of the Battel. But when a great action miscarries, both some or other must bear the blame; and he having been false before, this loss was charged on him right or wrong.

Saladine having obtained this Victory, day improved it so well, that in one months time he conquered *Berytus*, *Biblus*, *Ptole-*
the *ma*

mais, and all the Havens except *Ayre* from *Sidon* to *Askelon*. He used his Conquest with great moderation, giving life and goods to all, and forcing no Christians to quit their habitations, save only the *Levites*, knowing full well, that if the Christians could not buy their lives cheap, they would not fail to sell them dear, and fight it out to the last man.

Saladine flushed with this great success, summon'd *Askelon*, but the Governor refusing to surrender it, he concluded it would not be convenient to hazard the checking of his fortune in so long a Siege, and therefore left it, and went to *Jerusalem*, which he looked upon to be a place of less difficulty, and more honour to conquer; and so indeed he found it; though they within the City valiantly defended it for about fourteen days, yet at last considering that it was but playing out a desperate game, which must certainly be lost in the end, in regard their Enemies were near, and their Friends far off, and unable to send them any other relief than vain and helpless pity, they resolved to lavish out no more valour, but yield up the City upon condition that all their lives might be redeemed, a man for Ten, a woman for five, and a child for one Besent. But 14000 were it fr

were not able to discharge their Ransom; were kept as perpetual Slaves. Those of the Greek Church were permitted to stay in the City, but all the Latines were commanded to depart, except two Frenchmen, to whom *Saladine* gave leave to stay, and allowed them maintenance to live on, in Reverence to their great Age; one of them having been a Soldier under *Godfrey*, when he first took the City, and the other the first Child that was born in it, after it was conquered by the Christians.

Thus *Jerusalem* after it had been enjoyed by the Christians for the space of eighty eight years was, by the just Judgment of God, wrested from them again by the *Turks* and all their stately Churches turned into Stables, except those of the Sepulcher, and the Temple. The former whereof *Saladine* spared for a great Sum of Money, to the Christians, which is enjoyed by them to this day, by licence from the Grand *Signior*, and innumerable Pilgrimages continually made to it, by all sorts of Christians either out of Zeal or Curiosity. And the other he Converted to a Mosque for the Worship of *Mahomet*, sprinkling it all over with Rose-water, as if he intended thereby to cleanse it from its Profanation by the Christians.

F

whilst

whilst he really defiled it by his unholy washing.

It was generally observed that the Sun, as sympathizing with the Christians in their approaching Miseries, suffered an Eclipse, which was afterward looked upon as a sad presage of the loss of the City. But that which was much more deplorable and threatening than the Sun's Eclipse, was the total Eclipse of Piety: Wickedness abounding in every corner, and scarce one honest Woman to be found in the whole City of *Jerusalem*; For *Heraclius* the Patriarch, and the whole Clergy, being exceedingly debauched, the Laity imitated their bad Example.

When this doleful News of *Jerusalem's* loss arrived in *Europe*, it filled every Eye with Tears, and swelled all Hearts with Sorrow and Anguish.

CHAP. XIX.

Conrade Valiantly defending Tyre, is chosen King. The Voyage of Frederick Emperour of Germany to the Holy Land. The Siege of Ptolemais. The Voyage of Richard King of England, and Philip King of France to the Holy Land.

IN this sad & deplorable State, stood the affairs in *Palestine*, when *Conrade* arrived there; whose Worth and Excellence commands my Pen to attend him from his own Country thither. He was Son to *Boniface* Marquess of *Montferrat*, who was taken Prisoner in that Fatal Battle wherein King *Guy* lost himself and his Kingdom. His Youth was for the most part spent in the Service of *Isaaccius Angelus* the *Grecian* Emperour; who being bred in a Monastery, the confining of his Body seemed to have brought him to a pent and narrow Soul, and indued him with Accomplishments more becoming a Priest than a Prince: For when his Rebellious Subjects affronted him to the face, instead of sending an Army against them, to reduce them to their obedience he only committed his cause to a compa-

ny of Bald-pated Friars, whom he kept in his Court, to pray for his Prosperity; Hoping that, by their supposed Pious Tears, he should be able to quench the Combustions of his Empire. But this *Conrade* told him plainly, that if ever he intended to sit upon the Imperial Throne in Peace, he must make use of the Weapons of the left Hand, as well as those of the right, and Fight as well as Pray. Which advice being taken by the Emperor, he did, by the help of this General, quickly subdue all his Enemies : But our brave *Conrade* found but a small reward for so great a service, being only graced, in consideration thereof, to wear his Shoes of the Imperial Fashion; And it being usual with Princes, not to love the sight of those to whom they know themselves obliged, and yet care not to reward, *Isaccius*, by the perswasion of some about him, who envied his Courage and Bravery, spurred on *Conrade*, who was free enough of himself to any Noble Enterprize, to go into *Palestine*, and endeavour to support the ruinous affairs of the afflicted Christians. And although he was sensible of their Plot yet, being weary of the *Grecians* baseness, he suffered himself to be prevailed upon to undertake that Honourable Imployment, and therefore set forward

ward, with all convenient speed, for the Holy Land, with a gallant Band of Gentlemen, who fitted out themselves at their own charge, wherewith he marched to the City of *Tyre*, where we will leave him for the present, to return again to *Saladine*.

Who having won the City, and possessed himself of the greatest part of the Kingdom of *Jerusalem*, laid close Siege to the City of *Askelon*, which had refused to surrender, when *Ptolemais* and the rest yielded to his victorious Arms; but was now, after a short Siege, delivered to him, upon condition that King *Guy* & *Gerard*, Masters of the Templars, should be sett at Liberty And shortly after the Castle of *Antioch* was betrayed to him by the Patriarch: And *Antioch* it self, which cost the Christians 11 Months Siege was by that means lost in an instant, besides several Provinces thereunto belonging, & Five & Twenty strong Towns more, which followed the like Fate with *Antioch*, and fell into the Possession of the *Turks*. After which he sat down likewise before *Tripoli*, but that City being, after the death of Earl *Reimond*, delivered to the Christians by his Wife, they Bravely defended it against all *Saladines* Force, so that having once tasted of their Valour in *Tripoli* he

had no great Stomach to make a second trial, but raised his Siege, and marched away to *Tyre*, where he hoped to speed better. But he found himself greatly mistaken, for *Conrade* being a little before got thither with his Army, gave him so hot a Welcome that he was glad to fly, and leave all his Tents behind him, which were sufficiently lined with Treasure, whereby the Christians had the happiness to enrich themselves with their own Spoil.

Those in the City over-joyed at their great deliverance, chose *Conrade* to be King of *Jerusalem*, swearing Fealty to him, and promising to be for ever his Subjects, whose Valour had preserved them from being *Saladines* Slaves. And the better to strengthen his Title he married *Elisa*, or, as others call her, *Isabella*, Sister to *Baldwin* the fourth, and Daughter to King *Almerick*.

So that King *Guy*, who was about this time delivered out of Prison having, when he was released, sworn never more to bear Arms against *Saladine* (which Oath the Clergy judged void, because forced from him when detained in Prison contrary to promise) obtained his Liberty, but could not get his Kingdom: For coming to *Tyre*, he found the Gates shut against him, and his Subjects refusing to acknowledge

acknowledge any other King then *Conrade*. Whereupon *Guy*, packing up a Cloth of Remnants, with his broken Army, went and besieged *Ptolemais*, the *Pisans*, *Venetians*, and *Florentines*, with their Sea-Forces, assisting him therein; But it went on notwithstanding so slowly, that it could hardly be perceived to have made any advance in a Twelve Months time.

Things going thus wofully to wrack in *Palestine*, the Christians sighs there alarmed their Brethren in *Europe*, to repair thither to their Succour, and among the rest *Frederick Barbarossa*, Emperour of *Germany*, moved by the strength of his Devotion, undertook a Voyage thither, when he was Seventy Years old, having one foot in the Grave, and yet adventuring, with the other, to go on Pilgrimage. He had been long chained to the Stake, as it were, and baited by several successive Popes, till at length wearied with their continual worrying of him, he gave up himself wholly to their direction, and was sent by Pope *Clement* the third, on this Errand into the Holy Land.

And having made great Preparations for this Adventure, he marched through *Hungary*, with a gallant Army of an Hundred and Fifty Thousand Valiant Men, being kindly received and Wel-

comed by King *Bela*. But changing his
 Host, he changed his Entertainment to
 being basely used as he passed through the
Grecian Empire: Insomuch that *Frederick*
 contrary to his expectation, finding such
 perfidious dealing from the *Greeks*, drew
 his Sword, and resolving to fight his way
 through, took *Philippople*, *Adrianople*, and
 divers other Citys, not so much to get
 their Spoil, as to secure his passage to-
 ward *Palestine*. But when *Isaaccius* saw that
 those Pilgrims would either find or force
 their passage, he left off all terms of En-
 mity, and presently accommodated them
 with all things necessary for their Tran-
 sportation over the *Bosphorus*, pretend-
 ing to hasten them away, because the
 Christians Exigencies in *Palestine* admit-
 ted of no delay; although it was really
 the effect of his fear, the *Greeks* ever lov-
 ing the *Latin*, best when they were fur-
 thest off.

Old *Frederick*, having now left the
 treacherous *Grecian* Shore, and entred
 into the *Turkish* Territories, found great
 resistance from the *Sultan* of *Iconium*,
 whom he vanquished, and overcame in
 four several Battles; And then, besieging
 the City of *Iconium*, he took it by force
 and gave the Spoil of it to his Souldiers,
 to revenge the injury done by that *Sultan*

to his Uncle *Conrade* the Emperour: And removing from thence to *Philomela*, he took that likewise, razing it to the ground, and executing the Inhabitants therein, as Rebels against the Law of Nations, for killing his Ambassadors; after which he passed with much difficulty, but more honour, into *Syria*.

Saladine shook for fear at the rumor of his coming, and thought it best to follow the advice of *Charatux*, his chief Counselor, who was at that time accounted one of the wisest men in the world, tho his Person was mean and contemptible, and dismantled all his Citys, in the Holy Land, except his Frontire Towns that so they might not be tenable with an Army, fearing lest, if the *Germans* won those places, it would be no easy matter to drive them out again, but being naked from shelter, he thought he should soon weary them with set Battles, in regard he had Soldiers without number, and those near at hand.

But *Frederick*, soon after he was entered into the Holy Land, was suddenly taken away being, to the great grief of all Christians, unhappily drowned in the River of *Saleph*; the occasion whereof is variously reported by Historians, but they all agree that there he lost his Life, and

some of them, pretending to acquaint the World with the reason why the Almighty permitted this Fatal Accident, tell us, that it was because he had, in his Younger Years, fought against the Popes, and Church of *Rome*: But seeing so great an Emperour drowned in a shallow River, it was a great piece of audacious boldness in them, to adventure into the fathomless depths of Gods secret Council: Let it suffice therefore for us to know that he who disposes of all humane affairs, according to his own Arbitrary Pleasure, sometimes blasts the fairest hopes, and makes the Feet of Monarchs to slip, just when they are stepping into their Enemies Throne.

After his death *Frederick* Duke of *Suevia*, his second Son, undertook the conduct of the Army, when the *Turks*, supposing that grief for the loss of the Emperour had steeped, and moistened those Pilgrims Hearts, and taken off the edge of their Valour, gave them a sudden charge, in hope to have overthrown them before they had recovered themselves; But the Valiant *Dutch-men*, though they had scarce wiped their Eyes, had however sufficiently scowred their Swords, and gave them so warm a welcom that they quickly forced them

them to retire. Then *Frederick* summoning the City of *Antioch*, had it presently delivered to him, where his hungry Souldiers being well refreshed by the Citizens who were yet for the most part Christians, he marched forth in Battle Array, and meeting with *Dodequin*, General of *Saladines* forces, he gave him a mighty overthrow, wherein he slew four thousand upon the place, and took a thousand *Turks* Prisoners, with little or no loss to himself. After which he went to the City of *Tyre*, in the Cathedral Church whereof he buried the Corps of his worthy and warlike Father, near the Tomb of the Learned *Origen*: His Funeral Sermon being preached by the worthy Arch-bishop *Gulielmus* of *Tyre*.

So soon as the Emperors Funeral Rites were solemnly performed, they were conveyed by Sea to the Christian Army before *Ptolemais*, where young *Frederick* died of the Plague, and all his huge Army, which at their setting out of *Germany* consisted of an hundred and fifty thousand men, were now reduced to eighteen hundred onely

And thus, by following this numerous Army to their graves, we have once again overtaken the tedious and slow-paced siege of *Ptolemais*, before which place lay

lay an Army that was, as it were, the a-bridgment of the Christian World, there being scarce a petty state or populous City in *Europe*, that had not some representatives there. So that there were many bloody Blowes lent on both sides, & repayed again with interest in innumerable Sallys, fierce Assaults, and bloody Encounters. The Christians lying between *Saladine* and the City were besieged themselves, whilst they besieged *Ptolemais*. It was at last proposed by *Saladine*, that both sides should try their fortune in the field, which was easily assented to by the Christians, in hope that they should thereby both obtain the victory and win the City, which they concluded would not hold out long, if *Saladine* were beaten. But when they were going to engage, an imaginary fear suddenly seizing them, they all turned their backs and fled; So wavering are the Scales of Victory, that sometimes the least mote will turn them. In which confusion many would have thought themselves happy if they could have exchanged a strong Hand, for a swift Foot. But *Geoffrey Lusignan*, Brother to King *Guy*, who was left to guard the Camp, seeing the Christians shamefully to run away, marched out with his men to meet them, and having convinced them of the

the causelessnes of their fear, and prevailed with them to return again, they set upon the *Turks* with so much fierceness and rage, that they quickly won the day, though it cost them the loss of two thousand men, and *Gerard* Master of the Templars.

After this victory it was vainly expected by the Christians, that the City would presently be surrendred to them, but the *Turks* still continued to defend it with much resolution, though most of their houses were already burnt, or beaten down, and the whole City reduced to a perfect Skeleton of Walls and Towers. They fought with their wits as well as with their weapons, & both sides employed themselves in devising strange & hitherto unknown offensive & defensive Engines: So that *Mars* himself, had he resided either in that Camp or City, might have learnt to fight and have informed himself in feats of war, from their practice. But in the mean time famine raged exceedingly in the Christian Camp, in regard they had no provision but what they were forced to send for, as far as *Italy*.

At this time under the Walls of *Ptolemais* the Teutonick order of Dutch Knights, who had hitherto lived as private pilgrims, were honoured with a Grand Master, & their order

Order greatly enriched by many German Benefactors. *Henry* of *Walpot* was their Grand-Master, under whose conduct they were more Cordial, and did more service for the Christian cause, than the Templars. Till at last, seeing the war to grow desperate, these fairly left the Holy Land, & came into *Europe*, designing to lay out their valour, where it might turn to better account. But we will take our leaves of them, and the siege of *Ptolemais*, for an other Twelve-Month, to attend the Kings of *England* and *France* in their Pilgrimage to the Holy Land; Who being alarmed by the fresh reports of the Christians miseries in *Syria*, resolved to put an end to their private dissensions, and unite their force against the Common Enemy.

Richard the first of that name K. of *England*, having gotten together a good Army of valiant *English*, who were all resolved to adventure their Lives and Fortunes in that service, his next care was to get Money, which being the very strength and Sinews of War, could not be well spared in so great an undertaking, and therefore, by a thousand Princely Skills, he amass'd together so much Treasure, as if he had never intended to have returned more, he sold the County of *Northumberland* to the Bishop of *Durham*,
for

for his Life, with this Joak, That of an Old Bishop, he had made a Young Earl: *Berwick* and *Roxborough* he sold to the *Scottish* King, for ten Thousand Pounds: And pretending he had lost his Old Seal he made a New one, wherewith he squeezed his Subjects, and left a deep impression in their purses, by making them to bring all their instruments, that any way concerned the Crown, to receive this new Seal.

And being to leave his younger Brother, *John* Earl of *Morton*, whom he knew to be an active man, behind him, he heaped upon him many Earldoms and other honourable Titles, but deputed *William* Bishop of *Ely*, to govern the Kingdom, as his Vicegerent during his absence; assuring himself, that though a Coronet peradventure might swell into a Crown, yet there was no danger that a Clergy-man could cast off his Mitre to usurp a Diadem.

Richard having ordered all affairs at home, according to his own desire, set forward for the Holy Land, being attended by *Baldwin* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, *Hubert* Bishop of *Salisbury*, *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, *Ralph de Glanville*, sometimes Chief Justice of *England*, *Richard de Clare*, *Walter de Kime*, and divers more of the *English* Nobility. The Bishops of *Duresm* and *Normich*, had vowed to go, but
were

were dispensed with by the Bishop of Rome. Most of his Forces he sent about by Spain, but went himself and some few of his friends through France, having his Pilgrims scrip and staff delivered him at Tours by the Arch-bishop, and at Lyons he met with the other Royal pilgrim, Philip the Second surnamed Augustus, King of France, but parting again by consent they went several ways toward Syria.

King Richard, in his passage through Italy, went within fifteen Miles of Rome, and yet never vouchsaf'd his Holiness a Visit, but told Octavian Bishop of Osia, the Popes Confessor that, having better objects before him, he would not stir one step out of his way to see the Pope, because he had lately extorted, without all reason, a great Sum of Money from the English Prelates: And therefore passing forward, at Messina in Sicily the two Kings meet again; where likewise King Richard, to his exceeding joy, found his fleet safely arrived, but having met with much difficulty and danger in their passage. Richard learnt by his own experience, what miseries and dangers Merchants and Mariners at Sea meet withal, being always within a few inches, and after within an hairs breadth of death, which made him revoke the Law of Wracks, which intituled the King of England to all Shipwrackt goods

Tankred

Tankred was at this time King of *Sicily*, who, being a Bastard born, had usurped the Crown, detained the Dowrie, and imprisoned the person of *Joan*, Wife to *William* the Late King of *Sicily*, and Sister to *K. Richard*: So that he was in a miserable plight at the arrival of those two mighty Monarchs, and knew not what course to steer. To keep them out was impossible, and above his Power, and to let them in was dangerous, and might prove his ruin, and therefore resolved (how Justly or Prudently let the Reader judge) to secure himself by creating a misunderstanding between those two Kings : And therefore applying himself to the *French King*, he insinuated several false Stories of the King of *England*, permitting his Subjects likewise to do the *English* all the secret mischief they could; for which *Richard*, who was not ignorant of what passed between him and the *French King*, demanded satisfaction, which was denied him, wherefore, resolving to avenge himself, he assaulted & took *Messina* it self, together with most of the chief Forts in the Island, demanding satisfaction for all the wrongs done both to himself and Sister. Whereupon *Tankred*, though he was dull at first, yet now being prickd with the Sword, he freely bled many Thousand Ounces of Gold.

Gold, and finding that as the case stood his best Thrift was to be Prodigal, he gave our King what conditions soever he demanded.

However the misunderstanding, which he had procured between the two Royal Pilgrims, daily increased, and *Richard* slighting the *French Kings* Sister, whom he had formerly promised to marry, expressed more affection to *Berengaria* Daughter to the King of *Navarr*, which vexed *Philip* to the Heart, but some Princes interposing between them, healed the breach for the present; but the cause remaining, the Malady quickly returned with worse symptoms then before.

King *Philip*, thinking to be revenged on *Richard* by fore, staling the Mark of Honour, and ingrossing all to himself, posted many to *Ptolemais*, whilst *Richard* followed after at his leisure, taking *Cyprus* in his way, where reigned *Isaac*, or, as others call him, *Cursac*, who, under *Andronicus* the *Grecian* Emperour (when it was common for every Factionous Nobleman to snatch a plank of that shipwrack'd and sinking Empire) had seized on that Island, and there Tyranniz'd as an absolute King, but being so fool-hardy, as to abuse our Royal Pilgrim, at his Arrival there, by killing divers of his Souldiers, who landed in his Island, and refusing to permit

permit the Sea-sick Lady *Berengaria* to
 come on Shore, he lost both himself, and
 his new erected Kingdom at once. For
 King *Richard* easily conquered the whole
 Island, and honoured the insolent *Grecian*,
 with the Magnificent Captivity of Silver Fet-
 ters: Yet like a noble and generous Con-
 querour, he set his Daughter at Liberty,
 and gave her Princely Usage; the Island
 he pawned to the Templars for ready
 Money, and because *Cyprus* had been an-
 ciently accounted the Seat of *Venus*; that
 it might prove so to him, in the pleasant
 Month of *May* he there solemnized his
 Marriage with his Beloved Lady *Berengaria*.

Whilst *Richard* was thus detained in
Cyprus, the Siege of *Ptolemais* was carried
 on with abundance of fierceness and re-
 solution by the *French* King, who hoped
 to get the Renown of its Conquest be-
 fore King *Richards* Arrival, but found it
 so strenuously defended by the *Turks* with-
 in, that all his strength was not sufficient to
 force those Walls, which had now above
 2 years withstood the Christians Batteries;
 & by reason of the length of the Siege the
Turks and Christians were become well ac-
 quainted with each others Way of fighting:
 so that what advantages happened to ei-
 ther side were meerly casual, and not the
 effect.

effect of Carelesness or Cowardize in the losing party. But it was some help to the Christians, that a certain concealed Christian within the City, by Letters unsubscribed, gave them constant and faithful Intelligence of all remarkable passages among the *Turks* within.

In the mean while the Plague and Famine raged in the Christian Camp, and in the compass of one year, had swept away above Fifty Princes and Prelates of note, who together with all the rest of the common Souldiers, in the opinion of those who wrote the History of that Siege, went undoubtedly to Heaven; Although it were before Pope *Clement* the sixth, had commanded the Angels, (who durst not disobey him,) to convey every Soul into Paradise, which should die in their Pilgrimage.

Among those who survived, no Prince shewed more Valour, and deserved greater commendation than *Leopoldus*, Arch-Duke of *Austria*, who fought so long in assaulting this City, that his Armour was all gore Blood, save only that part of it, which was covered with his Belt: For which reason renouncing the six Golden Larks, the Ancient Arms of his Family, he had assigned him by the Empe-

our, as a Testimony of his valour,
a Fess Argent in a Field Gules.

And King *Richard*, being now at last arrived in the Camp before *Ptolemais* (having taken a Dromand or Saracen Ship, which he mett in his way thither, wherein were Fifteen Hundred Soldiers and two hundred and fifty Scorpions designed for the poysoning of Christians) the Siege was carried on by him, and his *English* Souldiers, more fiercely than ever it had been before. So that the *Turks*, despairing of relief and their provisions wholly spent, offered to yield up the City, which the Christians would not accept of, unless *Saladine* would promise to deliver all the Christian Prisoners which were then in his custody, and restore them the Cross again, which he promising to do, the City was delivered and the *Turkish* Soldiers guarded safely out of it.

The Houses, which were yet left standing in the City, together with the Spoil and Prisoners were, by the Kings of *England* and *France*, divided among themselves, whereupon divers great Persons, who had been sharers in the pains, but were hereby excluded from the gains, departed in discontent, and King *Richards* Soldiers rudely pulled down the Arch-Duke

Duke of *Austria's* Ensigns, which he had advanced in a principal Tower in the City, and as some write, threw them in to the Jakes; whereat the Duke was highly displeased, but yet wisely dissimulated his anger, and seemed to forget this Injury, till he might remember it to his advantage: which he afterwards did, & made King *Richard* pay severely for this affront.

When the City was taken, it grieved the Christians, that they could not find out their Faithful Intelligencer, who had all along by his Letters acquainted them with the State of the City, but more that the Cross did no where appear, being either carelessly lost, or enviously concealed by the *Turks*. They demanded of *Saladine*, with the delivery of the Christian Prisoners; which he refused not, but demanded a longer time for the performance, in regard the Cross could not be found. But King *Richard* supposing that it was only a pretence to gain time, resolved to have all things performed according to their agreement, which being not done, he in the heat of his Passion commanded Seven Thousand *Turkish* Prisoners, to be immediately cut to pieces for which rash and cruel act, he suffered much in his reputation, and was looked upon as the Murtherer of the like num-

er of Christians, whom *Saladine* in revenge, put to the Sword: whereas on the contrary, the moderation of the *French* King was very much commended for sparing his Prisoners, and reserving them to ransom so many Christians.

But that which most obscured the Glory of this Victory was the Christians being rent asunder with Faction, and divided among themselves. King *Philip*, the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Austria*, most of the *Dutch* and all the *Genoans* and *Templars*, siding with King *Conrade*, and King *Richard*, *Henry* Count of *Champagne*, with the *Hospitallers*, the *Venetians*, and *Pisans*, taking part with *Guy*. *Conrades* side was very much weakned, by the sudden departure of the *French* King, who eighteen days, after the taking of *Ptolemais*, returned home, pretending want of necessaries, & indisposition of body through the distemper of the Climate: but the true cause was his not induring to hear King *Richards* Fame so much transcend his own, together with a desire to seize on the Dominions of the Earl of *Flanders*, who was then lately dead.

His own Souldiers mightily dissuaded him from returning, and besought him not to stop in so glorious a work, wherein he had prospered so well already, telling

ling him that *Saladine* being already on his Knees. he might peradventure be brought on his Face, if this Victory were well pursued: And since one of his pretences was want of necessaries, King *Richard* generously offered him one half of his Provisions, but all this would not prevail with him to stay, and therefore with great importunity, he obtained leave to depart, having first taken an Oath not to molest the King of *England's* Dominions, during his stay in the Holy Land, which Oath was forgot as soon as he got home. And at his departure he left his instructions, together with his Army, to the Duke of *Burgundy*, ordering him to move as slowly as possible. in advancing that work, wherein the King of *England* would have all the Honour, which rendred this great undertaking less advantagious to the Christians in *Syria*, than otherwise it might have been.

T H E

H O L Y

W A R.

B O O K I I.

C H A P. I.

Conrade slain, Guy exchanges his Kingdom for the Isle of Cyprus, Henry of Champaign chosen King. King Richard obtains many Victories, but at last makes a dishonourable Peace, and in his return home, is taken Prisoner in Austria.

Soon after the *French Kings* departure, *Conrade King of Jerusalem* was cruelly murdered in the Market-place of *Tyre*; the cause of whose Death

A

is



is variously reported, some falsely charging our King *Richard* with having procured it, and others say, he was killed by *Humphred* Prince of *Thoron*, for marrying *Isabella*, who had been before espoused to him: But most affirm, that he was stabbed by two Assassines by command of their Master the Old man of the Mountains, whose only Quarrel with him was, his being a Christian; and that the two Murderers being immediately taken and put to a cruel Death, Gloried in the Meritoriousness of their suffering. He had Reigned about five years, and left one Daughter, *Maria Fole*, on whom the Templers bestowed Princely Education.

But tho' *Conrade* was Dead, his Faction still survived, and those of his party affronted King *Guy*, and strove to have him deposed; telling him, that the Crown was only tyed on his Head with a Womans Fillet, which being now broken, by the Death of Queen *Sibyl* who dyed together with all her Children, of the Plague at the Siege of *Ptolomais*, he had no longer any Right to the Kingdom, especially, being a worthless and an unfortunate man: Tho' the truth is, the measuring a Princes worth by his Success, is a Rule often false, and always uncertain; and the common Consent of all Nations

Nations will plead this in his Favour, that having been once a King, he ought ever to remain so. But to put a final end to this unhappy Controversie, King *Richard* made a pleasing Motion, which relished well to the Palate of that hungry Prince, offering him the Island of *Cyprus*, in exchange for his Kingdom of *Jerusalem*. Which motion was willingly imbraced, and the exchange actually made, to the Content of both parties, and the Kings of *England* bore the Title of King of *Jerusalem* in their style, for many years after. But in this exchange, *Guy* had really the better Bargain, in regard he bought a real Possession for an Airy Title: However, he lived not long to enjoy it, for he dyed soon after his Arrivall there, but his Family enjoyed it, for some hundred years, after which it fell by some Transaction, to the state of *Venice*; and was at last wrested from them by the *Turks*, who enjoy it at this day.

Conrade being killed, and *Guy* having renounced his Kingdom. *Henry* Earl of *Champaign* was advanced to the Kingdom of *Jerusalem*, by the procurement of King *Richard* his Uncle, who to corroborate his Election, by some Right of Succession, married *Isabella* the Widow of *Conrade*, and Daughter of *Almerick* King of *Jerusalem*,

Jerusalem, he was a Prince valiant enough, but in regard his Reign was short, and most of it spent in a Truce; he had not an opportunity to express it: He took more delight in the style of Prince of *Tyre*, then he did in that, of being King of *Jerusalem*, as accounting it more honourable, to be Prince of what he had, then to be called King of what he enjoyed not.

And now the *Christians* promising themselves abundance of Peace and Tranquility, began every where to build, and to beautifie their Habitations. The Templers fortified *Gaza*, and King *Richard* repaired and walled *Ptolemais*, *Pomphyrria*, *Joppa*, and *Askelon*. But alas, this short liv'd Prosperity like an Autumn Spring, came too late, and was gone too soon, to bring forth any mature Fruit: However it was now agreed on by all parties, that they should march immediately towards the City of *Jerusalem*, which Holy and Sacred place, was the mark at which they all principally Aimed. And having prepared all things for the putting this resolution into Practice: King *Richard* lead the Vant Guard of *English*, the Duke of *Burgundy* Commanded in the main Body over his *French*, and *James* of *Avergn* with his *Flemings*, and *Brabanters* brought up the Rear. *Saladine* who understood by his

his Spies, the manner of their march, Serpent like bit them by the Heels, for not far from *Bethlehem*, he violently assaulted the Rear of their Army; but the *English* and *French* suddenly Wheeling about, charged the *Turks* most furiously, and Emulation formerly, Poyson, here proved a Cordial; every *Christian* unanimously striving, not only to Conquer their Enemies, but to overcome their Friends to, in the Honour of the Victory. And our Royal Pilgrim in this Battel was so adventurous, and fought with such invincible Courage, and Resolution against those Enemies of Christianity, that his Valour brought his Judgment into question, in regard he was more careless of himself, and exposed his Person to greater danger, then be seemed the prudence of a General; for having received a Wound, as tho' by losing his Blood, he had received a new Addition to his Strength, he laid about him like a Mad-man, killing divers of the Infidels with his own hands. The *Turks* withstood the *Christians* force for a long time, and strove hard to carry away the Honour of the Day; but were at last forced to give Ground, and leave the *Christians* in the Possession of the Victory, which they obtained with little or no loss to themselves, save *James of A-*

vergn, who dyed here in the Bed of Honour. But there were more *Turks* slain in this Battel, then there had been in any other for forty years before.

And had the *Christian* improved this Victory, and marched immediately to *Jerusalem*, they might in all Probability have surprized it, whilst the *Turks* were Blind-folded, and in a kind of a maze at this Prodigious overthrow : But the opportunity was wholly lost by the backwardness of King *Richard* and his *English* Soldiers, say the *French* Writers, whilst others impute it, altogether to the Envy, and Emulation of the *French*, who rather chose to have so Glorious an Action left undone, then to see it performed by the *English*, together with the Treachery of *Odo* Duke of *Burgundy*, who being more grieved for the loss of his Credit, than careful to preserve a good Conscience, was choaked with the shame of the sin which he had swallowed, and dyed for Grief, that his holding Correspondence with the *Turks*, came to be discovered : But most are of the Opinion, that *Richard* attempted not the taking of *Jerusalem*, because like a wise Architect, he intended to build his Victories, so as they might stand unshaken, by securing the Country all along as he went.

went. It being Senseless and Imprudent to besiege *Jerusalem* an In-land City, whilst the *Turks* were still in Possession of all the Sea-Ports, and other places of Strength thereabouts.

Sometime after this Victory, he intercepted divers Camels laden with very rich Commodities; those *Eastern Wars* containing a great deal of Treasure in a little Room. And yet of all this, and of all that abundance of Wealth of *England*, *Sicily* and *Cyprus*, which he brought hither, he carried nothing home, save only one Gold-Ring, all the rest being melted away, and consumed in this hot Service.

He spent the Winter at *Askelon*, and intended the following Spring to have gone to *Jerusalem*, had not bad News out of *Europe* altered his resolution, and put him in mind of returning home. *William* Bishop of *Ely*, whom he had left his Vice-Roy in *England*, used many unsufferable Insolencies towards his Subjects: So hard and difficult a thing it is, for one of a mean and Contemptible Birth, to personate a King without going beyond his Limits, and over Acting his part. And that which was yet worse, his Brother *John* Earl of *Morton*, had conspired with the *French* King to invade

his Dominions. Which reports, and the concluding of this War, (a Subject not likely to answer the expence and Charge of of it; especially, now the *Venetians*, *Genoans*, *Pisans* and *Florentines* were gone away with their Fleet; wisely shrinking themselves out of the Collar, when they found their Necks too much Galled with their hard imployment;) made him desire a Peace of *Saladine*, who thereby finding, that he had all the Cords in his own hands, knew well enough how to play his Game, and make his best of those Exigencies wherein he knew King *Richard* to be plunged; for he had those about him, who had cunning and skill enough, to read in King *Richards* Face what grieved and perplexed his mind, and knew by his Spies every thing, that was worth Observation in the *English* Army. He offered therefore to Consent, that a Truce should be concluded on for three (some say five) years, upon condition that the *Christians* would demolish all places which they had fortified since the taking of *Ptolemais*, which was in Effect to be at the Charge of undoing all that they had hitherto done. But however such was the urgency of King *Richards* occasion, that he was glad to accept of those hard Conditions, tho' he hated them at his Heart. And

And thus this great undertaking of those two mighty and Warlike Kings, began with great Confidence, managed with much Courage, and attended with good Success, ended, notwithstanding with some Honour indeed to the undertakers, but no manner of Profit, either to themselves, or the *Christian* cause.

King *Richard* in this Voyage eternized his Memory, and to the Glory of the *English* Nation, render'd his Name so terrible to the *Turks*, that they were used to say to their Horses when they started for fear, what dost thou think King *Richard* is here? But Profit, neither he, nor the *French* King got any, both of them loosing the Hair of their Head in an acute disease, which saith, one Historian was more then either of them got by the Voyage. And as for the poor *Christians* in *Syria*, they left them in a far worse Case than they found them.

But to refresh the Readers Spirits a little, amidst so many Miseries and sad Stories, I must not omit one thing that King *Richard* did in *Palestine*, which was no doubt, an abundant Compensation for all the cost and pains of his Journey: Which was his redeeming from the *Turks* for a great sum of Money, a large Chest as much as four Men could lift, full of

Holy Relicks, which precious Treasure they had gotten from the *Christians*, at the taking of *Jerusalem*.



*Richard the 2.^d King of Engla.
and Jerusalem*

King *Richard* having now signed the Peace with *Saladine*, and thereby ended his Pilgrimage, took Shipping in *Syria* to return to his Kingdom; but meeting with a Storm on the Coast of *Germany*,
he

sure at he suffered Shipwrack, and therefore resolved to travel through that Country by Land, as being his nearest way home, without considering that the nearness of the way ought to have been measured, not so much by the shortness of it, as the safeness of it.

But however to prevent all danger, he disguised himself, and pretended to be one *Hugo* a Merchant, whose only Commodity was himself, whereof he made but a bad Bargain; for being discovered in *Austria* by his large Expences, which so far exceeded the degree of a Merchant, that his Hostess detected him, and the common People flocking about him, used much Rudeness and Insolence towards him. And being seized on by the Duke, who resolved now to be revenged on him for the affront done him in *Palestine*; he sold him to *Henry* the Emperor, who kept him in Bonds, Charging him with a Thousand faults committed in *Sicily*, *Cyprus* and *Palestine*, the Proofs whereof were as slender as the Crime, were small, so that *Richard* having an eloquent Tongue, an innocent Heart, and a bold Spirit, easily acquitted himself of all those furious Charges, in the Judgment of all that heard him. However before he could obtain his Liberty, he was forced to pay
a

a Ransom of an Hundred and Twenty Thousand Marks *Colten* weight, which was in that age before the *Indies* had filled those Northern parts of the World, with Gold and Silver, so greata sum that to raise it in *England*, they were forced to sell all their Church Plate, and in lieu thereof for some Hundred years after, to Celebrate the Sacrament in Challices of Latten or Tin. After this Money *Peter* of *Bloys* (who had drank as deep of this *Helicon*, as any of that age,) sent this Prayer, making an Apostrophe to the Emperor, or to the Duke of *Austria*, or to both together.

*And now thou basest Avarice,
 Drink till thy Belly burst,
 Whilst England powers large silver showers,
 To Satiare thy thirst,
 And this we pray thy Money may
 And thou be like accurst.*

Part of this Ransome being paid, and Hostages left for the securing the rest, he returned into *England*, having indured Eighteen Months Imprisonment. But the Duke was after this sorely afflicted in his Dominions, by Fire and Famine, And in his Body by a Gangren, which seised on him with that Violence that he

was

was forced to cut his leg off with his own hand, and died thereof; but before his death he fortified *Vienna* with a strong Wall, which he caused to be built with this Money, and being in the time of his sickness, troubled in conscience for having been so Cruel to our King, he will-ed some Thousand Crowns to be returned to him again.

C H A P. II.

The Death of Saladine. Discords among the Turks, the Death of Henry King of Jerusalem, Almerick the Second Succeeds him. The Pilgrims divert their Arms from Palestine to Constantinople and Conquer the Grecian Empire.

NO T long after King *Richards* return out of *Palestine*, *Saladine* who had for sixteen years together been the Terror of the *East* ended his life. He was a Prince fierce in fighting, and yet mild in Conquering, and when he had his Enemies in his hands, delighted himself more in having the power, then he did in the Act of revenge; finding his life draw to a period, he Commanded those about him to use no other Solemnities at his Funeral then

then a Black Cloth, which he ordered them to carry before him, and Proclaim that. *Saladine* Conqueror of the *East* had now nothing left of all his Conquest, but only this Black Shirt to attend him to his Grave.

He Left Nine (some say Twelve) Sons behind him who were all except one, Murthered by *Saphradin* their Uncle, whom *Saladine* made the overseer of his Will, and he was not preserved by his Uncles pity, but by the favour of some of his fathers Friends, his name being likewise *Saphradin Sultan* of *Aleppo*. Whereupon there arose much Intestine difference among the *Turks*, during which time the *Christians* injoyed their Truce with much quiet and security, only their peace was somewhat imbittered by the unfortunate death of King *Henry*, who fell (as he was walking in his Palace to solace himself) out of a Window and brake his Neck.

After whose death *Almerick Lusignan*, Brother to King *Guy*, Marrying *Isabella*, his Relict was in her right Crowned King of *Jerusalem*. The *Christians* in *Syria* promising themselves much aid from his Isle of *Cyprus*, of which he was also King, but he abandoning himself to ease and pleasure, proved a worthless and an unfortunate Prince. !

In

In his time *Henry* Emperor of *Germany* to make amends for his Cruelty against King *Richard*, and regain his Credit which was very much impaired thereby, set on foot an other Voyage to the *Holy Land*; Pope *Celestine* the third sending his *Legat* about to promote it, by shewing how *God* himself had founded the Alarm in the dissention of the *Turks*, and persuading them that *Jerusalem* might now be recovered, with the blows of her adversaries, only it was convenient to send an Army, not so much to Conquer it as to receive it. *Henry* Duke of *Saxony* was chosen General of the *Pilgrims*, who was accompanied by *Frederick* Duke of *Austria*, *Herman* Landgrave of *Thuringia*, *Henry* Palatine of the *Rhine*, the Arch-bishops of *Mentz* and *Wittenburgh*, the Bishops of *Bream* and *Halberstadt*, and *Regenspurg*, and divers other Prelates, so that it was an *Episcopal* Army, and one might there have truly seen the Church Militant.

In their passage through *Greece* they found better usage then some of their Predecessors, and being conveyed from thence by Shipping into *Syria*, they presently brake the Truce made with the *Turks* by the King of *England*, being impowered so to do by a Dispensation from the Pope, who looked upon a peace Solemnly made
to

to be a Net strong enough to hold others, but to himself, to be a Cobweb only which he might break through at his pleasure. They quickly wonne the City of *Beryus*, and as soon lost it, for the Emperor who was the root that nursed the Voyage dying suddenly, the branches quickly withered ; the General himself was slain, the Arch-Bishop of *Ments* being one of the Electors, would needs returne home to the Choice of a new Emperour, and many of the Captains stole away secretly, so that contrary to other voyages which generally swept almost all that went, the greater number of those adventurers returned home with whole bodies, but wounded credits.

And those who remained lostt, heir lives to as little purpose, for having fortified themselves in *Joppa*, at the Feast of St. *Mortain* their Arch Saint, he being a *German* by birth, and Bishop of *Tours* in *France*, they so drowned themselves in Wine, that the *Turks* got into the City without resistance, and Cut every one of their Throats, to the number of Twenty Thousand, and rased the City to the Ground.

Which Victory made the *Turks* so proud that they now thought without any more delay to have driven the *Christians* quite out

out of *Syria*, but by the coming of *Simon* Count of *Montford*, a Valiant and expert Captain sent thither by *Philip* the French King, with a Party of brave Soldiers, and the Civil discord then reigning among themselves for Sovereignty, their fury was staid, and a Peace concluded between them and the *Christians* for Ten years, during which time the *Turks* promised not to molest the *Christians* in *Tyre* or *Ptolemais*, whereupon the worthy Count returned with his Soldiers into *France*.

But notwithstanding this Peace newly made, an Army of *Pilgrims* was soon after provided for *Syria*, the Chief Commanders whereof were *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*, *Dandolo* Duke of *Venice*, *Theobald* Earl of *Champaigne*, and several other Princes, who having first taken the City of *Fadera* in *Istria*, for the *Venetians*, were diverted from *Syria* to *Constantinople*, by the Command of the Pope, and the consent of the Princes of *Europe*, who were moved thereunto by the Complaint and intreaties of young *Alexius* Son to *Isaac Angelus* the *Grecian* Emperor, who being deposed by his Brother *Alexius* cast into Prison, and both his Eyes put out (a punishment which was the fashion of that Country,) this young *Alexius* Implored the help of the *European* Princes, to expel his Uncle
the

the Usurper, and free his Father from his Miserable Captivity. The Soldiers were well enough pleased with the exchange of service, for they knew well enough that in *Palestine* there was nothing to be got but Honour, and here they hoped to get both Honour and Spoil.

Wherefore setting saile from *Jadera*, they went directly to *Constantinople*, and after some few hot skirmishes easily took the City, whereupon *Alexius* the Usurper, with his Wife, Whores and Treasure, being fled away, blind *Isaac* and his son *Alexius* were saluted Joynt Emperors; which brittle Honour was quickly broken, for the Old Emperor being now brought out of a close pent Dungeon, into the open Air died soon after, and his Son was thereupon Villainously strangled by *Alexius Ducas*, a man of base Parentage, who was in a tumultuous manner chosen Emperor by the People, but growing proud upon his being thus advanced to the Imperial Throne, he gave some affronts to the Latins, who still lay in their Ships before *Constantinople*, whereupon they assaulted the City again the Second time, and taking it by main force plundered all the inhabitants, Ravishing the Women, and using a Thousand Insolencies, wherein the very Sanctuaries needed Sanctuaries

ries to defend them, from the violence of the enraged Soldiers.

And the *Latines* having thus Possessed themselves of *Constantinople*, within twelve Months conquered all the *Grecian* Empire except *Adrinople*, and divided it among themselves. Making *Baldwine* Earl of *Flanders* Emperor of *Grecia*, *Boniface* Marquiss of *Montferrat*, King of *Thessaly*, and *Geoffrey* a French Noble man Prince of *Achaia*, and Duke of *Athens*. And the *Venetians* got many rich Islands in the *Egean* and *Ionian* Seas. And *Thomas Maurogenus* was Elected the first *Latine* Patriarch of *Constantinople*.

C H A P. III.

The Holy War turned upon the Albigenfes.

THE Pope having lately diverted the Holy War, and turned it upon the *Grecian*, liked the Success of it so well, that he afterwards made a common Trade of it, for having about two years after, procured the Levying a great Army, for the Holy War, he sent them against the *Albigenfes* in *France*: Who being accounted

counted *Hereticks* by his Holiness, he resolved to destroy them without Mercy. That pretended Shepherd of the Church, knowing no other way to bring home wandring Sheep, then by worrying them to Death; for the promoting which Pious Work, he promised all those who would undertake it, the same Pardon, and Indulgences, as to them that went to Conquer the *Holy-Land*. And the better to perswade People to undertake it, he only requests their Aid for forty days, hoping to have eaten up those despised *Hereticks* at a mouthful. Tho' therein he found himself mistaken, for they found him, and his Successor work enough for fifty years together. However in regard, the Seat of the War was nearer, the Service shorter, and the Wages the same with the Voyage into *Palestine*; many entered themselves for this imploy, & neglected the other: The chief whereof were the Duke of *Burgundy*, the Earls of *Nevers*, *St. Paul Auxierne*, *Geneva*, *Poictiers*, and *Montfort*. And of Church-Men, *Milo* the Popes Legate, the Arch-Bishops of *Sens*, and *Roven* the Bishop of *Clearmort*, *Nevers* Charters, *Baguex* and many more, every Bishop with the Pilgrims of his own Jurisdiction. Their work was to destroy the *Albingenses*, which were in
great

great numbers in *Daulphine* Province, and other parts of *France*, and to Root out all their Friends and Favourers, or suspected to be so.

Pope *Innocent* the Third, having gathered together an Army of an hundred thousand Pilgrims ; Sackt the Cities of *Besiers* and *Carcassone*, destroying many Papists among the *Albingenses*, and cutting the Priests themselves in pieces, even in their Priestly Ornaments. After which *Simon* Earl of *Monfort*, was made General of the Pilgrims, who had been hitherto Commanded by *Milo* the Popes Legate, which made the Earls of *Fayl*, *Tholouse*, and *Cammurge*, with the Prince of *Berne*, who were the Patrons of the *Albingenses*, to shelter themselves under *Peter* King of *Aragon*, whose Homagers they were. One great Inconvenience ever attended that Army of Pilgrims, for so soon as ever their forty days were expired, in regard it was the full time set them by the Pope, to merit Paradise in, they would not stay a Night longer , least peradventure having purchased Heaven, they might by continuing longer in the Service, be put into the Possession of it sooner then they were willing, which being observed by the King of *Aragon* ; and that between the going out of the Old, and the coming in of the New store

store of Pilgrims; there was usually a very low ebb, and their Army was almost dwindled to nothing, he took the Earl of *Monfort* at the advantage before he was re-inforced with new Pilgrims, and gave him Battel, when he had not above two thousand two hundred Men left himself, having an Army of thirty thousand Foot, and seven thousand Horse; which made him so over-Confident of Victory, that out of Pride and Vanity, he exposed his Person so openly at the Head of the Army, that he did as it were invite his Enemies Arrows to hit so fair a Mark, by which he was so mortally Wounded, that he fell from his Horse, and with his Body sunk the Hearts of his Soldiers, who all presently run away; *Simon* pursuing them to the very Gates of *Thouloze*, and killing many thousands of them.

Yet in a few years, the Face of this War was Changed, for young *Reimund* Earl of *Thouloze*, exceeding his Father both in Valour and Success, re-gained in a few Months what *Simon* and his Pilgrims had been many years in Conquering. And at last *Simon* as he laid Siege to *Tholose*, had his Head shot off from his Body by a stone, which a Woman let fly out of an Engine from the City wall.

In whose Death, the raging storm of open

open War against those *Albingenses*, ended. In the prosecution, whereof Three Hundred Thousand *Craised Pilgrims* had within the compass of fifteen years lost their lives, so that there was not a City or Village in *France*, but what had in it some Widows or Orphans, to curse the Promoters of this Expedition; but tho' the great storm was over, yet many great drops fell upon them afterwards, the Pope being still stirring up one or other to molest them.

C H A P. IV.

King Almerick Deposed by the Pope. John Bren succeeds him, the seat of the War removed to Egypt with various success.

HAVING followed this *Holy War* into *France*; and observed its several steps among the *Albingenses*, we will now returne with ita gain into *Palestine*, where we find the Floud of *Pilgrims* run very low, in regard the Pope had diverted the stream, and as for King *Almerick* we find him as we left him, drowning his cares in Wine without once concerning himself

himself in the defence of his Kingdom, or advancing the *Christian* cause, for which reason he was Deposed by the Pope, and soon after died for grief, at the loss of that which he took no care to keep.

About which time likewise died *Saphradin Saladines* Brother, who shared his Dominions between his two Sons, *Coradine* and *Meledine*, the former Commanding in *Syria*, and the latter in *Egypt*, whilst *Saladines* Son was still forced to content himself with the Government of *Aleppo*.

And as the Pope had took upon him to Depose *Almerick*, so he likewise proceeded to appoint his Successor, and Frankly gave the Kingdom of *Jerusalem* to *John de Bren*, a private Frenchman, who to twist his Title with an other string, Married *Maria Fole*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Conrade*, King of *Jerusalem*. This *John* was a very Valiant man and one who had shewed much bravery in the Voyage to *Constantinople*.

Soon after this, the Pope called a Council at *Laterane*, wherein it was ordered that the Cross should be every where Preacht with Zeal and Earnestness to procure *Pilgrims*. That all Tiltings should be forbidden in Christendom, for three years, that so the Spears of *Christians* might only be broken against *In-*
fidels,

fidels, that Clergy-men who went this Voyage, might Mortgage their Church-livings, to provide themselves with necessaries, That all debtors during their *Pilgrimage*, should be discharged from paying use to their Creditors, and that all Priests should contribute the twentieth part of their Revenues for three years, to advance this design. And least the Pope should seem to lay burdens upon others, which he himself would not touch with his finger, he promised to find a Ship to carry his *Pilgrims* of the City of *Rome*; and disburst thirty Thousand Pounds in Money, & promising that he and his Brethren the Cardinals, would pay the Tenth of all their Church profits.

Whereupon the next spring a numerous Army set forward for *Palestine*, under the Command of *Pelagius* the Popes Legate, *Andrew* King of *Hungaria*, the three Electoral Arch-bishops, together with those of *Liege*, *Wirtenburg*, *Bamberg*, *Strasburg*, *Paris*, &c. *Lewis* Duke of *Bavaria*, and *Leopold*, Duke of *Austria*, and a Navie of *English*, *Florentines*, *Genoans* and many other Nations to convey them thither. The first thing they Employed themselves in was the fruitless besieging the Fort of Mount *Tabor*, which *Coradine* the *Turk* had built in the Idle and Lazy

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Reign

Reign of King *Almerick*, to the great annoyance of the *Christians*, but tho' they were unsuccessful in this siege, yet King *John* was more fortunate in taking the Castle of *Pilgrims*, a piece of great strength on the Sea side.

Whereupon it was resolved on to translate the War into *Egypt*, in hope to discourage the *Egyptians* by the Invasion, and ruine of their Country; and therefore Hoisting Sail, they came before *Damiata* a chief Haven of *Egypt*, lying on the East side of the River *Nilus*, In the siege whereof they had four difficulties to encounter with, besides the City it self, first with a great Chain that lay a cross the Harbor which with indefatigable pains and Industry mingled with Art they break asunder. Secondly the River *Nilus* which now suddenly, and unexpectedly overflowed, and drowned the whole Country, so that the Fish came swimming into the *Christians* Tents, and against which mischief they had no other defence but Prayer, and a publick Fast enjoyned by the Legate, upon which the water abated, and a Publick Thanksgiving thereupon enjoyned, that so the mercy obtained by Prayer might be kept by Praise. Thirdly, they were to grapple with the Fort of *Pharria*, A seeming Impregnable Piece

piece between them and *Damiata*; for the taking whereof they built a Tower on Ships, which falling down killed and wounded many of the *Pilgrims*: and those who had the good hap to escape the blow, were notwithstanding terrified by the fright which the fall occasioned among them, but King *John* comforted his Soldiers, and desired them not to be discouraged at a thing which was purely accidental, and against which there could be no guard or defence by any rules of Wisdom or Valour, but immediately address themselves to the Raising one more substantial, by his direction and advice, which was when finished the rarest piece in that kind, that ever the world saw, by means whereof after many bloody assaults they Conquered the Fort.

And the fourth and worst enemy they had to do withal, was *Meladine* King of *Egypt* who lay near them with a great Army, Constantly furnishing the City with Men and Victuals, and exercising them with continual Skirmishes, in one whereof he did them abundance of harm with his Wild fire, whereby King *John* himself was dangerously Scorched, but at last seeing that the *Christians* hewed their way through all those Rocks of difficulties, he propounded a Peace to them,

by the mediation of his Brother *Coradine* King of *Dama'cus*, wherein he offered, that if they would depart out of *Egypt*, he would restore them the *Cross*, the City of *Jerusalem*, and all the Land of *Palestine*.

The *English*, *French*, and *Italians* were willing to imbrace so large an offer, but the Legate would no ways consent, alledging that the Voyage was undertaken not for the recovery of *Palestine* only, but for the extirpation of the *Mahometan Religion*, it being for his Masters Interest to keep that War always on foot: Which refusal so enraged *Coradine*, that he beat down the Walls of *Jerusalem*, and all the Beautifull Buildings therein, save only the Tower of *David*, and the Temple of the *Sepulcher*.

However the siege of *Damiata* went on, and was at length taken by the *Christians* without resistance; most of those that should have defended it being either slain, or dead with the Famine or Plague, so that the *Christians* who enraged with the length of the siege, entred with a resolution to kill all, had their fury soon melted into pitty, by beholding the streets every where strewed with dead Corps, so that of threescore and ten Thousand there was now but one thousand remain'd alive, who were all pardoned by the Conquerors; upon Condition that they
would

would cleanse the City, which they were three Months in performing.

Great was the spoil, the Pilgrims found in *Damiata*, being as it were a strong barred Chest, wherein the Merchants of *Egypt* and *India* had as they imagined, safely Locked up all their Treasures, which detained them there a full year, being most of them Content to make that Inn their home; during which time, the Pope ordered *John de Columna* a Cardinal, to reside there, as his Legate in the place of *Pelagius*.

C H A P. V.

Discords between the King of Jerusalem and the new Legate. The miserable Effects thereof, John resigns his Kingdom to Frederick Emperor of Germany.

Not long after, the Arrival of this new Legate, there arose a great difference between him and the King of *Jerusalem*, in regard he Challenged *Damiata* for his Holiness, which had at the taking of it by publick Agreement been assigned to the King: Whereupon *Eren* in anger returned to *Ptolomais*, as well to puff out his discontent in private, as

to teach the *Christians* his worth by their want of him, who presently after his departure found themselves at so great a loss, that they were neither able to stand still without disgrace, nor proceed in the War without danger. The Legate commanded them to march, but he found they had too great a Spirit to be ruled by a Churchman; for they swore they would not stir one step, unless the King were with them: So that the Legate was fain to send Messengers to intreat his return to the Army, which at last he Consented to, by the perswasion of the Messengers, and a promise of having *Damatia* according to the first Agreement.

But no sooner was the King and the Legate met again, after eight Months absence, but new Divisions were started between them. The Legate perswaded the Army to march up, and besiege *Grand Cairo*; assuring them, that they might thereby quickly command all *Egypt*: God having as he pretended, opened them such a door of victory, that they might easily enter into Possession of their Enemies Country, if they did not bar it up by their own Idleness.

But the King opposed it, and advised them to return again into *Syria*, in regard that City was difficult to take, and im-

impossible to keep, the Ground whereon they were to march was altogether as Treacherous as the People, against whom they were to fight ; so that it was better for them, now to retire with Honour, then hereafter to fly with shame. But the Legate persisting in his resolution, thundred out Excommunications against all those who refused to go forwards ; therefore they must needs go, when the Devil drove them.

Whereupon the crafty *Egyptians*, whose flight was more to be feared, then their fight ; seeing the *Christians* advance, pretended to fly before them, the better to draw them into the Snare. But the Legate fancying, that the pretended flight was the Effect of their Cowardize and Fear, hugged himself in his own Imaginary Happiness, and highly applauded his Sagacity, in giving that Successful advice, tho' he quickly found his Joy turned into Sorrow.

For *Egypt* being a low level Ground, through the midst whereof runs the River *Nilus* ; whose stream the *Egyptians* had by their Industry, so bridled with Banks and Sluces, that they could easily Command it, to be their own Servant, and their Enemies Master. And therefore, when the *Christians* had Confidently march-

ed on without the least Suspicion, till it was impossible for them, either to retire or be relieved; the *Turks* pierced their Banks, and let the River run open mouthed upon them, yet so, as they only drowned them up to the middle, reserving their Lives for the Ransome of *Damatia*.

So that there you might have the Land of *Egypt*, in an instant turned into a Sea; and an Army of sixty thousand, as the Neck of one Man streached on the Block, and expecting the fatal blow; every one Cursed the Legate, and blamed their own folly, in complying with the Advice of a Clergyman, and neglecting that of a King. But it was now too late, to complain; and they must bear with Patience the Misery, which they had brought upon themselves by their own Rashness.

Meladine King of *Egypt*, seeing the deplorable Misery of those drowned *Christians*, and the Constancy, and Patience wherewith they indured their Calamity, was moved with Compassion towards them; being himself as was thought, somewhat inclined to ibrace the Christian Religion, and offered them their Lives upon condition, that they would quit the Country and restore *Damiatia*. They gladly accepted the conditions, and presently dispatched Messengers to the City,

City, to prepare them for the Surrendering of it, but they' within the City being themselves safe on the shore, knew not how to sympathise with their Poor Brethren in Shipwrack, and therefore told the Messengers that those drowned *Pilgrims* deserved no pity, in regard they had invited this misery upon themselves by their own rashness, and that if they yielded up this City for nothing, which cost so many Lives, they should thereby expose themselves to the derision of the whole World; that if those *Pilgrims* perished, more might be had, but no more *Damata's*, it being a place of such Importance, that it would always be a curb to the excursions of the *Egyptian* King, but however those poor distressed wretches had some friends in the City, who confessed that the Voyage was indeed undertaken unadvisedly, and was justly to be blamed, but yet pleaded that worse and more inconsiderate projects had some times been undertaken by others, and when they have been Crowned with Success, have passed unquestioned, and so they supposed would this have done, had it Succeeded, and that therefore it was most unreasonable to add misery to the miserable, beseeching them to pity their Brethren, and not leave them in that forlorn state.

But finding their arguments to avail little, they betook themselves to their Arms, resolving to force the adverse party to resign the City, and King *John* who of all others had the least reason to pity them, in regard their project was wholly against his advice, was notwithstanding so touched with a sense of their calamity, that he generously threatned in case they refused to surrender it, to give *Meladine*, *Ptolemais* in *Syria*, in the stead of it, whereupon they consented, and *Damiata* was restored to the *Turks*, and the Legate and his Army let out of the trap wherein they were taken, *Meladine* out of his Princely goodness furnishing them with Victuals, and Horses to carry their feeble persons upon, and thus the *Christians* received an overthrow without a wound, and the *Turks* obtained an absolute Victory without Blood.

And there being at this time, besides the agreement for the Exchange of *Damiata*, a Peace made with the *Turks* for eight years, whereby things were settled in *Syria*, King *John* took a Journey to *Rome*, where he was Honourably entertained by the Pope; And shortly after tho' for what reason I cannot find, he resigned the Kingdom of *Jerusalem* to *Fredrick*, the second Emperour of *Germany*, upon

on condition that he should marry *Jole* the only Daughter of King *John*, by his first Wife, altho' by a second Wife he had another named *Martha*, Married to *Robert* Emperour of *Greece*, so that by Marriage he was now become Father to both the Emperours of the *East* and *West*.



*Frederick 2^d Emp^r of Germaⁿ
and K^{ing} of Jerusalem*

F. H. Van. Houe. Sculp.

Some

Some condemn his resignation as an unadvised Act, and conclude that if he had not first parted with his wits he would never have parted so freely with his Kingdom. But others on the contrary commend it, as a Wise and Considerate Action, and give us those reasons to prove it. First, his Wife was dead, by whose Right he held his Kingdom. Secondly he knew the *Turks* power to Invade it, and his own weakness to defend it. Thirdly, before his resignation, he had little left but the bare Title, and after it he had nothing less; it being so customary for all men to salute him by the name of King of *Jerusalem*, that he was called so to his dying day. Fourthly he thereby provided better for his Daughter, then otherwise he could in all probability have done. And Lastly because he got more after the surrender, then he did before, for in *England* he received many great presents from *Henry the Third*; In *France*, besides rich gifts left to himself he had the managing of 60000 Crowns, left by *Phillip Augustus* the *French King*, to the *Templars*, for the carrying on the *Holy War*. In *Spain* he got a rich Wife, *Beringaria* the Daughter of the King of *Castile*, and in *Italy* he tasted largely of the *Popes* liberality, lived there in great
 plenty

plenty, but at last Perfidiously raising Rebellion against the Emperour of *Germany*, his Son in Law, at the Instigation of the Pope, he lost the General Esteem of most men, and went off the stage without Applause.

Fredericks Nuptials with the Lady *Jole*, was solemnized at Rome in the presence of the Pope, with all the Ceremonies of Majesty imaginable, and he ingaged himself by promise, that he would within two years prosecute his Title in *Palestine*, but by Discords and Jealousies between the Pope and him; he was much longer before he got things in readiness to march, and when he was on his way to *Palestine*, the *Plague* seized on his Army at *Brindisi* in *Italy*, where he likewise was shortly after Visited with a desperate fit of sickness which stayed his Journey for many Months.

It went against the grain with the Pope to have the Emperour so near him, and therefore he Excommunicated him afresh, (having done it divers times before,) pretending his sickness was only the Cramp of Laziness, and charging him with the unjust seizing on the goods of *Lewis Lantgrave* of *Thuringia*, who died a little before in the Camp, The Emperour protested his innocency and accused

cused the Pope of injustice, offering for the proof of it to put himself on the trial of all *Christian* Princes. However at last health came, and *Frederick* departed with his Fleet for the *Holy Land*, where at the Pope who was neither well full nor fasting stormed exceedingly, and he libel'd him more then ever, because he had forthwith departed without his Fathers Blessing, or being Absolved and Reconciled to his Mother the Church.

But we may observe that Gods Blessing often times goes along with the Popes curses, for the Fame of *Fredericks* Valour and his Virgin Fortune, never yet stained with ill Success, hastning like an Harbinger before perpared Victory to entertain him at his arrival there, This Emperor Swifter then *Cesar* himself, overcame before he came to *Palestine*; so that *Coradine* being dead and his Children in their Minority, the *Sultan* of *Babylon* who was then of greatest Authority among the *Turks*, and Governed *Syria*, offered him what he could never have expected, viz. To restore him *Jerusalem*, and all *Palestine* in as full and ample a manner as it was enjoyed by *Baldwine* the Fourth, before it was Conquered by *Saladine*, and to release all *Christian* Prisoners upon condition that the *Turks* might be permitted in small numbers

bers to have access to the *Sepulcher*, they likewise having some Knowledg off, and some kind of Veneration for *Christ*.

Before *Frederick* would ratifie any thing by Oath he sent to have the Popes approbation, but hearing that he had Imprisoned his Messengers and in a most contemptuous manner torn his Letters, he concluded a Truce with the *Sultan* for Ten years without the Popes consent, and entering on *Easter-day* Triumphantly into *Jerusalem*, he Crowned himself King with his own hands, for the *Patriarch*, the Master of the Templars, and all the Clergy absented themselves, neither was there any Mass Sung in the City, so long as the Emperor staid there, because he was Excommunicated.

And thus by the Valour and Policy of *Frederick*, was the *Holy Land* recovered without blood, which had been for many years before attempted without success, and the affairs of *Palestine* brought into a good condition, & rendered capable of improving, had not the Pope ruined all by forcing the Emperor to return sooner then he intended to suppress the Rebellion, which the Pope had caused *John Bren* to raise against him at home, At his departure he appointed *Reinoldus* Duke of *Bavaria* to be his Lieutenant in *Syria*, who wisely discharged

discharged his Office, and preserved the Peace intire, which was concluded with the *Sultan of Babylon*, although the *Templars* endeavoured to bring that Ten years Truce to an untimely end, it being an insufferable thing with them to fast from Fighting, which was Meat and Drink to their Turbulent Spirits, Condemning him for his want of Zeal in the *Holy War*, and giving him many a lift to heave him from his place, but still he sate sure nor was he much troubled at the envy of *Henry King of Cyprus* who challenged the principality of *Antioch*, as next of kin the last deceased Prince; for the Duke met him and defeated him in battle, and gave that Principality to *Frederick*, base Son to the Emperor.

But that which kept both *Turks* and *Christians* in awe, and made them the more carefull to observe the Truce, was their mutual fear of the *Tartars*, a fierce People which at this time took their first flight out of their own nest into the Neighbouring Countries, they were anciently called *Scythians*, and Inhabited the *Northern* parts of *Asia* a country never Conquered by any of the Monarchs, being priviledged from their Victorious Arms by its own barrenness, which was the reason why after they had made several incursions into *Europe*,
and

and the lesser *Asia*, they found it so sweet that they cared not to return home.

They were by their multitudes and fierceness become so formidable that the Pope himself began to fear them in *Italy*, to prevent which he sent *Askelin* a Frier much famed in those days, and three others to Convert them to the *Christian* Religion, who instead of instructing them the Rudiments of *Christianity*, acquainted them with the greatness and power of the Pope, who was as he told them, exalted above all the Princes of *Europe*, but *Baiothnoi* Chief Captain of the *Tartarian* Army (for they were not admitted to the Great *Cham* himself) crying quits with this Frier, outvied him in discribing his *Cham*, whose greatness and Divinity he affirmed to exceed that of the Popes, and sent him back with a blunt Letter, which he concluded thus, *If Thou wilt set upon our Land and Inheritance, it behoveth that Thou Pope in thy proper Person come unto us, and that Thou come to him who containeth the Face of the Whole Earth*, meaning their Great *Cham*.

Never did his Holiness so meet with his match before, however he loved his Flock in *Europe* too well to run the hazard of losing them by a long Journey into *Tartaria*, and so the Conversion of the *Tartarians* was neglected.

About

About this time likewise the *Grecian* Emperour, who had been now near sixty years confined to the Citys of *Nice* and *Adrianople*, only recovered every foot of Land that the *Latins* had won from the *Greeks*, after it had been enjoyed by five Succelive *Latine* Emperours, except what was enjoyed by the *Venetians*, who kept *Candia*, till lately wrested from them by the *Turks*, & presently after the *Greek Church* wholly cast of their subjection to the Pope, and declared the *Patriarch* of *Constantinople* to be absolute of himself, without having any dependency on *Rome*, the occasion of their disavowing the Popes Authority was this *Germanus*, being upon this new revolution of the *Grecian* Empire, chosen *Patriarch* of *Constantinople*, a certain Archbishop preferred by him, went to *Rome*, there to have his confirmation, but finding that Court so unreasonable in their demands of Fees, that it would weaken him to be confirmed, and shake his Estate to settle him in his Bishoprick, he returned again without confirmation, but with so great an outcry upon the Extortion of *Rome*, that the *Patriarch* and the whole Clergy for ever after threw off the Popes heavy Yoke, which they were no longer able to bear.

His Holiness stormed exceedingly at this loss,

loss, and therefore despairing to reduce them by fair means, proclaimed open War against them, and resolved to send an Army of Crossed Soldiers against those Schismatical *Grecians*, as he had formerly done against the *Albigenses*: It being customary with that imperious Prelate, to make use of the Secular Power, as his Hang-man, to execute those whom he shall please to condemn. But his Commands were herein but little regarded, very few Volunteers entering themselves for this Service, and most men entertaining a Religious Horror and Detestation of so odious an Employment.

This irreparable rent and division between the two Churches was very advantageous to the *Turks*, and a great hinderance to the *Holy War*; for the *Greeks* in *Syria*, who had hitherto lived in some kind of friendly correspondency with the *Latins*, differing indeed in Judgment, but complying in Affections, and uniting against the *Turk*, the common Enemy of both, began now to conceive so great a hatred for the *Latins*, that they wished the *Turk*, from whom they expected fair Quarter, the free Exercise of their Religion, and a secure dwelling in any City, for paying a set Tribute, might conquer rather than their fellow Christians, from whom they

they expected nothing but a forcing of their Conscience, and the bringing their Souls into subjection to the Popes Supremacy ; and therefore from thence forward, never lent a helping hand to that War.

C H A P. VI.

*The Voyage of Theobald, King of Navarre ;
Of Robert Earl of Cornwall. Jerusalem
taken by the Corasines.*

THE Ten Years Truce made by *Frederick*, being ended, he ordered *Reinold*, his Vice-Roy, to conclude another, for the same term of years ; which, tho' honourable enough, and without any other fault, than *Frederick's* having made it, yet the *Templars* would not indure it, pretending, that it was a great Indignity to the *Christians*, for the *Turks* to have access to the Sepulchre. And Pope *Gregory*, to despite the Emperour, commanded his Trumpeters, the *Dominican* and *Franciscan* Fryers, to sound a fresh Alarm to the *Holy War* ; who amplifying, with their Rhetorick, the Calamity of the *Christians*,
the

the Tyranny of the *Turks*, the Merit of the Cause, and the Probability of Success, prevailed with many to undertake the Voyage; the principal whereof was, *Theobald*, King of *Navarre*; *Almerick*, Earl of *Montfort*; *Henry*, Earl of *Champagne*; *Peter*, Earl of *Bretaigne*; who having no Ships, were forced to march with their Armies by Land, through *Grecia*, where they were entertained, as others had been before them, with Treachery, Famine, and all the Miseries that could attend an unfortunate Army; inso-much, that none ever after adventured to go that way into the *Holy Land*.

But having passed the *Bosporus*, they marched to *Antioch*, being more than half of them destroyed by the *Turks* in their passage thither, and the rest miserably weaken'd and almost dead with sickness and famine. However, after they had for sometime refreshed themselves there, the *Templars* conducted them to *Gaza*, where they fell to spoiling and foraging the Sultan's Country, assaulting no place of strength, but only poor Villages, who thought themselves sufficiently walled by the Truce. But as they were returning home, laden with Treasure, the *Turks* in great numbers fell upon them near *Gaza*; where, after a bloody fight, wherein the

Chri-

Christians behaved themselves with so much bravery, that they were rather killed than conquered, they were utterly overthrown; Earl *Henry* being slain, *Almerick* taken prisoner, and the King of *Navarre* forced to save himself by the swiftness of his Spanish Gennet.

In the mean while, the other *Christians* looked on and saw their Brethren slaughtered before their faces, without being able to help them, in regard their hands were tyed by the Truce; and *Reinoldus* charged them not to infringe the Peace made with the Sultan. As for the King of *Navarre*, he stole home with as much secreisie as possible, being greatly ashamed, that his Voyage, from which so much was expected, had effected nothing, but the ruin of its undertakers.

Fifteen days after his departure, *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwall*, and Brother to King *Henry* the Third, landed at *Ptolemais*, accompanied by *Theodoricus*, Lord Prior of the *English* Hospitallers, divers Barons, and an Army of brave and well-appointed Soldiers, where he was joyfully received, especially by the Clergy, who Sang at his arrival, *Blessed is he who cometh in the Name of the Lord.*

This Prince was our *English Cræsus*, and the Tinn-Mines in *Cornwall* were his *Indies* that

that enriched him, so that *England* never had a poorer King, and a richer Subject, than these two Brothers. When he was got as far as the *Mediterranean* Sea, the Pope sent his Legate, to command him back, and forbid his proceeding any farther in his Voyage. Whereat our Heroick Pilgrim was somewhat astonished, that the Pope should so solemnly summon, and then as suddenly discharge his Holy Souldiers, as tho' he designed only to delude peoples devotions with false alarums. However, having vowed the Voyage, and his Honour and Treasure being engaged therein, he resolved that his Holiness should not with a breath blast his generous Resolutions, but went forward, notwithstanding this Command to the contrary.

The Sultans in *Syria*, hearing of his arrival, offered him Peace; but whilst he was treating of it, he fortified *Askelon*, which was the best Harbour in all *Syria*, and beautified it with Marble and Statues; caused the *Christians*, killed at the late Battel of *Gaza*, to be decently buried, and gave a Priest an yearly Salary, to Pray for their Souls: so that the living being much taken with his kindness to the dead, he thereby purchased as much love and honour, as tho' he had slain so many
Turks.

Turks. And having at last concluded a Peace with the Sultans for Ten Years; wherein it was agreed, That all Christian Captives should be released, several Forts restored, and things reduced to the same state they were at the first Peace made with *Frederick* the Emperour. He returned home with abundance of Honour, *Having*, says the Historian, *compelled those Infidels to offer Terms of Peace, without offering them any other violence, than shewing his Sword in the Scabbard, without ever drawing it.* And indeed such was the general esteem which he obtained by his Success in this Voyage, that he afterwards bid fair for the Imperial Crown of *Germany*.

Not long after the Earls return, died *Reinoldus*, *Frederick's* Lieutenant in *Syria*, in whose Grave was buried all the Happiness and Glory of the *Christians* in *Palestine*. For now the lawless *Templars* would observe no other Rule than their own Will, and the inundation of the rude *Tartars*, having, maugre all opposition, run over all the North of *Asia*, and forced many Nations to forsake their ancient Habitations; among whom was a certain People, called *Corasine*, who being thus unkennelled, had recourse to the Sultan of *Babylon*, desiring him to give them a place to live in. The Sultan, who was free enough

enough of that which was none of his own, frankly gave them all the Land that the *Christians* held in *Syria*, upon condition, that they would conquer it; which he told them was easie to do, in regard the People were few and weak, and the Country rich and fruitful.

The *Corasines* being thus animated by the Sultan, came with their Wives and Children and their whole Households into *Syria*, to win Houses and Land for them there. And finding the City of *Jernusalem* unguarded, and without the least suspicion of an Enemy, easily surprized it, and entered without resistance. Many of the *Christians* thereupon flying out of the City with their Wives and Families, took their course towards *Joppa*, but unfortunately looking back, and seeing their own Ensigns advanced on the Walls, were so infatuated as to go back to the City again, upon a confute, that their fellows had beaten the *Corasines*, and by those Banners, invited them to return, whereby they were every Mother's Child of them slain.

Things being brought to this pass in *Syria*, a desperate Disease must have a desperate Remedy, whereupon the *Christians* clapt up a hasty Peace with the two Sultans of *Damascus* and *Cracci*, between
C whom,

whom, and the Sultan of *Babylon*, there was at that time some discord. And swearing them to be faithful, borrowed an Army of their Forces, to assist them in taking vengeance on the *Corasines*. *Robert*, Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, was the chief Commander, and *St. Luke's* day the time agreed on for this fatal Battel, which was fought on a Plain near *Tyberins*. But the two Armies were no sooner joyned, but the *Turks*, who were placed in the front of the Battel, ran over to the Enemy, or at least fled through cowardize, so that the *Christians* being over-powered in number, though they made a great slaughter of their Enemies, were at last utterly overthrown, and most of them slain, there escaping no more, but Three of the *Teutonic* Order, Eighteen *Templers*, and Nineteen *Hospitallers*, besides the Patriarch; who says of himself, *That God, accounting him unworthy of Martyrdom, permitted him to escape among the rest*. The *Corasines* improving this Victory, won all from the *Christians*, except *Tyre*, *Ptolemais*, and *Antioch*, with a few Forts.

So that the *Christians* were beaten by a beaten People, who shortly after falling out with the Sultan of *Babylon*, were by him wholly routed out, so as none of their Name remained. And it is very observable,

vable, that all Historians, both before and after this time, are wholly silent concerning them; whereby it seems, as tho' God had created this People to punish the *Christian*, and as soon as they had done their work, annihilated them again.

CHAP. VII.

*The French King's Voyage into Palestine :
He carries the War into Egypt again :
Damiata taken the second time, but afterwards exchanged for King Lewis.*

ABout two years after this overthrow, *Lewis* the Ninth of that Name, King of *France*, arrived in *Palestine*, to assist the *Christians*, in recovering what they had lost. That which moved him to undertake this Voyage, was his recovering of a desperate fit of sickness, upon the application of a Piece of the Cross. He was accompanied therein, besides three of his own Brothers, and divers of the *French* Nobility, by *William Longspath*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, with a brave company of valiant *English* Soldiers. When he came to *Cyprus*, he was met by an Embassadour

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from

from a great *Tartarian* Prince, who invited, by the fame of his Piety, acquainted him with his design to embrace the *Christian* Religion. He received and entertained the Embassadors with much affability, dismissed them with liberal Gifts, and by them sent, as a Present to their Master, a curious Tent, wherein the History of the Bible was very dexteriously and richly wrought in Needle-work, hoping thereby to catch his Soul in his Eyes, Pictures being in that Age of Ignorance accounted Lay-mens Books, tho' since they have been generally condemned, as full of many damnable *Errata's*, and never published by any Authority of the King of Heaven, to be either the means or workers of Faith.

Thither also the *Templers*, who were afraid of being checked by this Pious King for their debauched Lives, wrote to him to accept of a Peace, which the King of *Egypt* offered to make with the *Christians*. But he being informed by the King of *Syria*, that it was only a trick of the *Templers*, to prevent his intentions of going into *Syria*, to behold their wickedness, commanded the Grand Master, that from thence forward, upon the price of his Head, he should receive no Messages, nor hold any correspondence with the Enemy,

my, resolving with himself once more to invade *Egypt*, and make that Country the Seat of the War.

But having once declared his intentions, and making no great haste to put it into execution, *Ateladine* had time enough to provide against the storm, by fortifying the Sea-Coast, which he did for an Hundred and Eighty Miles together ; so that their landing was now much more difficult than when King *John* invaded it. However, *Lewis* being re-inforced with a new Army, by *Robert*, Duke of *Burgundy*, and *Alphonse*, the King's Brother, set-forward for *Egypt*, and intended to land near *Damiata* : But the Governour with a Band of resolute *Mammalakes*, opposed it, between whom, and the *Christians*, there was for some hours a fierce and bloody Fight, wherein the *Turks* were at last overthrown and forced to fly into the Town, leaving the *Christians* Landing-place, without any other Guard, but their Governour and Five Hundred of their best Soldiers, whom they left dead on the place.



Lewis the 9th King
of France.

Damiata was a City so strong and well fortified, that the taking of it was accounted a good Task, if performed by an Army within the compass of a Year. But those within remembering the Miseries of the last Siege, and fearing the same Tragedy would be acted over again, set fire to the Houses, and in the Night saved themselves by flight; whereupon the *French* issued in, and quenching the fire, saved abundance of Treasure from the fury of the flames. Which Loss so discouraged *Meladine*, that to purchase Peace with the *Christians*, he offered to restore them the whole Kingdom of *Jerusalem*, in as ample a manner as ever it had been enjoyed by any of their Predecessors, to release all Prisoners, and disburse a great Sum of Money to defray the Charge of the War. But such was their Pride and Folly, that they refused to accept of it, unless *Alexandria*, the best Port in all *Egypt*, were given them as an Over-plus; the Pope's Legate, and *Robert*, Earl of *Artois*, persuading them to grant Peace upon no other terms. Wherefore the *Turk* seeing themselves in so desperate a condition, their Extremity rendered their Sword the keener, and made them provide with the greater resolution to defend their Country to the utmost.

About this time there arose a difference between the *French* and the *English*, to the great prejudice of their Proceedings. And *Meladine*, King of *Egypt*, died likewise the same Year, and left his imbroiled Kingdom to *Melechfala*, his Son.

From *Damiata* the *French* marched up towards *Cairo*, the Governor whereof being offended with the new King, promised to deliver it into their hands. And having passed an arm of the River *Nilus*, Earl *Robert* marched forward with a third part of the Army and suddenly assaulted the *Turks* in their Tents, whilst the King was absent, and put them to flight; which Victory so lifted him up with conceit, that he adventured contrary to the advice of the Master of the *Templers*, to set on the whole *Turkish* Power, which lay incamped not far off, without staying for the rest of the Army, whereby he was utterly overthrown, and as he was crossing the River, in his flight, found Water enough to drown him, tho' not to wash away the stain of rashness and cowardize from his memory; and our *English* Earl refusing to fly, died fighting in the midst of his Enemies, there escaping no more but four persons to carry News of this fatal overthrow to the rest of the Army.

It

It is easier for the Reader to conceive, than for my Pen to express, the general grief wherewith these doleful Tydings were received by the *French*, among whom the Plague raged so furiously, that it daily swept away Thousands. And to increase their sorrow, several sick persons, whom the King had sent down the River to *Damiata*, were set upon by the *Egyptian* King, and having neither Hands to fight, nor Legs to run, were every one either burned or drowned, except *Alexander Gifford*, an *English*-man, whose Name and Family still remains at *Chellingworth* in *Stafford-shire*, who acquainted the *French* with what had happened. They would now have been glad of those Terms, which a little before they slighted, but it was too late, for the *Turks* now scorned to treat with them.

The *French* would have had the King provided for his own safety, by flying back to *Damiata*. But he refused, and resolving to live or die, overcome or perish with them, marched forward to the fatal place, where the last Battel was fought. And whilst they were astonished at the sight of their mangled fellows, the *Egyptian* King set upon them with an infinite number of men, and put them all (being but few in number, and those very weak) to

the sword, except *Lewis* and his two Brothers, whom he took Prisoners.

The *Turks* having thus slain all the *French* Pilgrims, instantly marched up with their Ensigns to *Damiata*, hoping thereby to surprize it, which if they had done, King *Lewis* had been for ever lost. But God disappointed them, for they were easily discovered, notwithstanding their disguise, and forced to go away without their desire.

The News of this sorrowful Accident coming to *Europe*, filled every one with grief, and made *Henry*, King of *England*, who had made great preparation to undertake the Voyage, to alter his mind, and imploy his Money to a better use.

But to return to *Egypt*: *Melechsala* did not long survive this Victory, being slain soon after by *Tanquemine*, a sturdy *Mam-maluke*, who succeeded him in the *Egyptian* Kingdom, by whom King *Lewis* was released, in exchange for *Damiata*; being obliged, besides the surrender of the City, to pay many Thousand Pounds for the releasing of Christian Captives, and to make satisfaction for the Damage done in *Egypt*; for the securing whereof, he was forced to pawn to the *Turks*, the *Pyx* and *Host*: whence it is, that a Wafer-Cake and a Box is always wrote in the Borders of that Tapestry

Tapestry which we have brought us out of *Egypt*, as a perpetual Memorial of that Victory. But tho' *Lewis* was set at liberty, yet he got not home, till four years after.

C H A P. VIII.

The Mammalukes described: The Death of Frederick: The Conversion of the Tartars; And the extinguishing the Caliphs of Babylon: Charles made King of Sicily and Jerusalem: King Lewis makes a second Voyage.

THOSE *Mammalukes* which had now seized on the Kingdom of *Egypt* were the Children of *Christian*-Parents, which were by *Saladine* and his Successors taught the *Mahometan* Superstition, and instructed in all Military Discipline at several Nurseries, and being found by their Valour and Courage to be the chief support of the *Turkish* Kings, were by them advanced to the chief places of profit and trust, and thereby the better enabled to pull down their raisers. Which was performed during the captivity of King *Lewis*, by *Tarquemine*,

quemine, who slew *Melechfala*, and thinking it unfit so great a Prince should go to the grave alone, sent all his Children after him. And was afterwards chosen by the rest of the *Mammalukes*, King of *Egypt*; whereupon he, by their advice and consent, made several Laws, which were ever afterwards observed by them as irrevokable, The first whereof was,

That the Sultan, or chief of the servile Empire, should not succeed by Inheritance, but be chosen out of the Mammalukes.

The second, *That none should be admitted into the Order of the Mammalukes, that were born either of Turkish or Jewish Parents, but only such as were born Christians.*

The third was, *That tho' the Sons of Mammalukes should enjoy their Fathers Lands and Wealth, yet they should not take upon them the Name and Honour of a Mammaluke.*

The fourth was, *That the Native Egyptians should be permitted the use of no other Weapons, but such wherewith they were to fight against Weeds and Till and Manure their Land.*

There

There were in this Government several things worthy admiration.

First, *That of Slaves they should act the King, without playing the Tyrant.*

Secondly, *That they should neglect their own Children when it is common for other men to idolize them and sacrifice all that they have to their welfare.*

Thirdly, *That they should not fall out in the Election of their Kings, in regard they were all equal among themselves.*

Lastly, *That it should indure so long, for it lasted Two hundred sixty and seven Years, till overcome by Selimus, the great Turkish Emperour, in the Year 1517. by the help of the Janizaries, an Order of Men for Birth and Breeding not unlike themselves.*

In that Year likewise, it being a Year of great Revolutions, died Frederick, Emperour of Germany and King of Jerusalem, whereupon followed an *interegnum* in that Kingdom for fourteen Years together; the right indeed lay in *Conrade*, Frederick's Son, by *Jole*, King John's Daughter; but he was so employed in defending himself in

in *Sicily*, against *Maufred* his Bastard Brother, (who quickly after dispatched him out of the way) that he had no leifure to look after the fragments of the Kingdom of *Jerusalem*.

Near about this time a certain *Hungarian* Peasant, said to have been an Apostate to *Mahomet*, and well learned, gathered together several Thousand people, who took on them the Name and Habit of *Pastorelli*, in imitation of those in the *Gospel* who were warned by Angels to go to *Bethlehem*, they had the *Holy Lamb* for their Ensign, and pretended to have intelligence from *Heaven* to march into the *Holy Land*, but mistaking *West* for the *East*, they shaped their course into *France* and committing several outrages that no way suited either with their Habit or Banner, they were incountred near *Burdeaux*, and threescore Thousand of them slain, and the rest dispersed.

Things being now brought into a sad and deplorable condition in *Syria*, without any hope of amendment, behold a strange and unexpected accident revived them again! For *Haito* King of *Armenia* taking the pains to travel himself to *Margo*, the Great *Cham* of *Tartaria*, to acquaint him with the danger he was in from the *Turks* as well as others, telling him, Tho' he lay
some-

something out of their way, yet the only favour he must expect from them was to be last devoured, whereupon he not only promised to assist the *Christians* in suppressing them, but himself, and by his example, a great part of the Country imbraced the *Christian Faith*, and thereupon sent *Haalon* his Brother with a great Army to suppress the *Turks*, and assist the *Christians* in recovering what they had lost, in the performing whereof his Army seemed to ride post, conquering *Persia* in as little time as one can well travel it within six Months: The City of *Samarchanda* was the only place that resisted him, and therefore being unwilling to tempt his Fortune with a long siege, he left it to one of his Captains, who besieged it seven and twenty year, and at last did not take it, but had it surrendered to him.

Haalon having Conquered *Persia* marched to *Babylon*, the *Caliph* whereof called *MusTeazem*, Idolized his wealth so much that he would not provide necessaries for the defence of the City, so that it became an easie Conquest to this *Tartarian* Prince, who having famished the Covetous *Caliph* to death filled his mouth, with melted Gold, and now *Mosques* every where went down, and Churches went up, from thence he went into *Mesopotamia*, where having

Conquered

Conquered the City of *Aleppo* and *Edeffa*. he reitored them to the *Christians*, and many other places which he wan from the *Turks*, whereby he so awed *Melechem* the *Mammaluke* who Succeeded *Tarminns* in *Egypt* that he durst not budg.

But of this *Tartarian* help they were altogether unworthy, in regard they would not be at leasure to make use of it, but busied themselves in private dissentions, the *Genoans* and *Ventians* two states in *Italy*, who had thrown of the Imperial Command, and had erected themselves into commonwealths, being not content to quarrel at home would needs go into *Syria* to fight it out there, that so the *Turks* might look on and laugh at them, the pretence of the quarrel was about superiority in the Church of *St. Sabbas*, which was apointed by the Pope for them and the *Pisans*, who likewise ingaged themselves in the quarrel somtimes siding with one side and some times with the other.

The *Venetians* being at length compelled by the *Genoans* to forsake the City, were so incensed thereat, that they came with thirteen Gallies, and having forced asunder the chain which crossed the Haven, burned five & twenty of the *Genoans* Ships, that lay there; to revenge which loss the state of *Genoa* sent a great Navy into *Syria*,
which

which meeting with the Duke of *Venice* at *Tyre*, with the united power of the *Venetians* and *Pisans*, being in all seventy four Vessels well provided, would have set upon them in the Haven, had not the Governour forbid it, telling them that they should not fight under his nose, but if they loved quarreling so well let them out and try their Fortunes in the open Sea, which they did accordingly, the manner of Sea-fights in those days before the thnndering Ordnance was found out, being only for one Vessel to run against another, so that the the Ships were both Guns and Bullets themselves. In which fight the *Venetians* prevailed, destroying near thirty of the *Genoans* Ships, and forcing the rest to save themselves in the Haven of *Tyre*.

Whereupon entering *Prolemais* they expelled all the *Genoans* out of the City, pulled down their Buildings and plundered all their Shops, and Warehouses, but after a ten years War they were at last reconciled in *Palestine*, by the Authority of Pope *Clement* the fourth, tho' their War lasted longer in *Italy*.

Charles Duke of *Anjou*, and Brother to King *Lewis*, was now made King of *Sicily* and *Jerusalem*, by the Pope upon condition that he should conquer *Maufred*, who then Reigned in *Sicily*, and Molested

His

His Holiness, and root out all the remaining Race of *Frederick*, and as an acknowledgment that he held those Kingdoms from the Pope, pay him an annual pension of four (some say forty) thousand Pounds.

But having Conquered *Maufred* and possessed himself of *Sicily*, he so little minded the regaining of *Jerusalem*, that he never looked after it or came thereat all, which neglect gave an opportunity to *Hugh* King of *Cyprus* to refurbish up his old Title to that Kingdom as Lineally descended from *Almerick* the second, who coming to *Ptolemais* was there Crowned King of *Jerusalem*.

However the *Christians* affairs in *Syria* began now to hasten to their fatal Catastrophe, and the Kingdom of *Jerusalem* was in a little time between two Kings wholly lost, for *Haalon* the *Tartarian* Prince being sent for home to Succeed his Brother *Mango*, who died without Issue, left *Abaga* his Son with sufficient forces in the City of *Damascus*, which he had likewise wan from the *Turks*, who following his Father, soon after substituted *Guirboca* his Lieutenant in *Damascus*, who having his Nephew rashly slain, by the *Christians* in an unhapy Broil about parting a great Booty taken from the *Turks*; wholly renounced

nounced the *Christian Religion*, together with all the *Tartarians* under his Command, so that the Kingdom of *Jerusalem* having lost its best support, soon after tumbled down.

Bondocdar who Succeeded *Melechem* in *Egypt*, taking advantage of their being thus deserted by the *Tartars*, took the City of *Joppa*, all the inhabitants whereof he either killed; or which was worse, forced them to forswear their Religion, and then marching to *Antioch* took that likewise, slaying twenty, and carrying away an hundred, thousand *Christians*, tho' it is to be suspected that the number of the Captives were at first written in figures, and in time increased some thousands by the addition of nothing, after which he laid seige to *Ptolemais* it self.

Those woful tidings brought into *Europe*, so wrought on the good disposition of King *Lewis*, that he resolved upon a second Voyage to *Palestine*, from which all the perswasions of his Nobles could no way divert him, in which Voyage there went with him his two Sons, *Philip* and *Tristram*, *Theobald* King of *Navarre*, his Son in law, *Guido* Earl of *Flanders*, and Prince *Edward* eldest Son of *Henry* King of *England*, who was attended by his Brother *Edmund*, Earl surnamed *Crouchback*

back, not because he was crook-shouldered, as was pretended by *Henry Duke of Lancaster*, when he usurped King *Richard's* Throne, but from his being a Croised Soldier in the *Holy War*.

Lewis being now on his way to *Palestine*, it was concluded by the general consent of his Council, That for securing the *Christians* passage to *Syria*, they should first take the City of *Carthage* in *Affrica*, or rather *Tunis*, which being raised out of the Ruins of that famous City, was now become a Nest of Pirates, who had killed and taken captive many Pilgrims, who were sailing that way to the *Holy Land*. But no sooner was the Siege began than the Plague seized on the *Christian* Army, whereof Thousands died, and among the rest, *Tristram*, King *Lewis's* Son, and he himself of a Flux soon followed after. His loss was much lamented; he being accounted the *French Josia*, as well for the Piety of his Life, as the Wofulness of his Death, and his wilful ingaging himself in a needless and unfortunate War.

But notwithstanding this Mortality, the Siege was continued, and *Tunis* brought into such distress, that they were glad to surrender the Town on these Conditions:

That

That it should pay yearly to Charles, King of Sicily and Jerusalem, the Sum of Forty Thousand Crowns.

That they should receive Christian Ministers freely to Exercise their Religion.

And that they should be at the whole charge of that Voyage.

Prince Edward would have had the Town beaten down and all the Inhabitants put to the Sword, accounting the foulest Quarter too fair for such Villains, and their Goods sacrificed as an *Anathema* to God and burnt to ashes, because gotten by Robbery. But seeing he could not prevail with others, he resolved however to shew his own detestation, by execrating his part of the Spoil, and causing it to be burnt, forbidding the *English* Soldiers to save any thing of it, telling them, that Coals stolen out of that Fire, would sooner burn their Houses than warm their Hands. It troubled not the conscience of other Princes however, to enrich themselves therewith and glut themselves with the stolen Honey found in that Hive of Drones: And not only so, but terminated their Pilgrimage there too, refusing to proceed any further therein. Whereat Edward astonished, struck his Hands on his Breast, and swore,
That

That tho' they all forsook him, yet he would enter *Ptolemais*, if accompanied with *Fowin* his Horse-keeper only. And accordingly he arrived safe there, to the great comfort of the *Christians*, who were in sore distress. Whilst *Theobald*, King of *Navarre*, with the Queen, and the Earl of *Flanders*, died in their way home, and most of the Spoil was cast away.

At his arrival at *Ptolemis*, he found the *Christians* just losing their last stake, *Bondocdar* having brought them to so low an ebb, that they had resolved if some unexpected Succour reversed not their intentions, within three days to resign it up. But *Edward's* coming in the interim, revived their hopes, and made them take Courage both to defie their Enemies and their own thoughts of surrendring the City. Having sufficiently victualed and manned *Ptolemais*, he marched with Six or Seven Thousand Men to *Nazareth*, which he took, and slew those he found therein. And being afterwards informed, that the *Turks* were gathered together at *Cakhow*, about Forty Miles from thence, he marched thither, and setting upon them early in the Morning, slew a Thousand of them, and put the rest to flight. In which Battel, as well as in several other Skirmishes, he gave suf-

sufficient proof of his own personal Valour, slaying many of the Infidels in single combat.

After this Victory he returned to *Ptolemais*, where *Elenor* his Consort was delivered of a fair Daughter, but the Joy occasioned thereby was soon turned into Sorrow, by the apprehension of his being mortally wounded by one of the Assassines, who resorting to him several times with Letters and Messages from the Admiral of *Joppa*, who pretended a desire to turn *Christian*. The first time of his coming, as the Prince was lying on his Bed and reading the Letters he brought, none being in the Room but them two, he suddenly struck him into the Arm with an invenomed Knife, and attempted to have fetched another blow; but the Prince, whose Valour was now awakened, gave him such a blow with his Foot, that he felled him to the ground, and wresting the poysoned Knife out of his hand, thrust it into the Murderer's Belly and slew him; yet so that he hurt himself therewith in the Fore-head. It is storied, that his Lady sucked out all the venom of his Wounds, without prejudicing her self. But however, certain it is, that by the help of Physick, good Attendance, and an Antidote, the Master of the *Templars* gave him, he shewed himself

self on Horse-back safe and well within fifteen days after.

The Admiral hearing of his recovery, solemnly disavowed his having any hand in the Treachery, it being seldom known that any will own themselves the Parent of an unsucceeding Villany. And having done as much and more than could have been expected from so small a number as he had with him, he returned home full fraught with Honour: And his Father, King *Henry*, being dead, the *English* Nobility met him as far as the *Alpes*, to attend him in his return home.

C H A P. IX.

Rodolphus the Emperour hindred from going into Palestine, sends the Duke of Mechlenburg. Charles King of Jerusalem prevented in his intended Voyage.

MUCH talk there was now in *Syria* of the great preparations of *Rodolphus*, who was after two and twenty years *Interregnum*, chosen Emperour of *Germany*, and though but a meer Earl of *Haspurg*, yet being now advanced to the Imperial dignity,

dignity, layed the first foundation of the *Anstrian* Family, but he was too much imployed at home by Civil Discords, and reducing the Princes to obedience, whose Knees were too stiff to do him Homage, till he had rendered them more pliable by degrees, to think of going into *Syria*.

But yet being somewhat unwilling to render their great expectations wholly frustrat, he sent the Duke of *Mecklenburgh* with a good Army to assist the *Christians*, who coming to *Ptolemais* made several succesful incursions into the Enemies Countries about *Damascus*, destroying all before him with fire and sword, and carying away many rich booties, till at last he was circumvented and taken prisoner by the *Mammalukes*, who kept him in Captivity twenty six years, till at length the *Sultan* of *Egypt* a Runegado German, who had formerly been Enginneer to this Dukes Father, set him at Liberty together with *Martin* his Servant, thinking it but reasonable, that he who had been his Partner in Misery should likewise per-take of his Happiness; but they were no sooner at Liberty, but they were both took again by Pirats, as they were sailing into *Syria*, which the *Sultan* hearing of pittied the misfortune of that distressed Prince, and scorning that any should
D frusterte

frustrate his designed courtesie, set him free once more, and then returning home he was welcomed with as much wonder as joy by his Subjects, who supposed him to have been dead long before.

When he came home he found two Counterfeits, who both pretended to be the Duke, and challenged lodging with his Lady; but upon his arrival to confute their false pretences they were both condemned to lose their lives, by two contrary deaths, the one being Burn'd, and the other Drowned.

Charles King of *Sicity* and *Jerusalem*, having at length made great preparations for the *Holy War*, and strengthened his claim to the Kingdom of *Jerusalem*, by purchasing the Title of *Maria, Domicella* Princess of *Antioch*, who likewise pretended to a Right, he sent *Roger* Count of *Severine* as his *Vice-Roy* to *Ptolemais* where he was received with a great deal of Honour in despite of King *Hugh*, but when his Navy and all things were said to be ready for his own departure, and that he had by the way a design upon *Michael Paleologus* the *Grecian* Emperour, a sudden and unexpected accident blasted all,

For on *Easter-day* as the Bell tolled to *Even-Song* all the *Frenchmen* in *Sicity* had their Throats Cut, in a moment by the
Natives,

Natives, the contriver of this *Massacre* was one, *Jacobus Prochyta* a Doctor of Physick, who thereby killed more in an hour then he cured in his Whole Life; but the secrecie of its contrivance vvas little less then a Miracle, that so many should knowv of it, and yet none either through accident or design discover it, from vvhencc came the Proverb the *Sicilian Vispers*.

Charles himself was at *Rome* when this Tragedy was acted, to see the Pope make Cardinals, and when he received the news it struck him so to the Heart that he never injoyed himself after; But living as without Life for about two years he died and left his Son *Charles* to Succeed him in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and the Title of *Ierusalem*, who had little remarkable in his Life, but only that being offended with the *Templars* in *Palestine*, for taking part with the King of *Cyprus* against him, he siesed all the Lands, and Goods they had in *Naples*, or any other part of his dominions.

C H A P. X.

Ptolemais Besieged and taken by the Sultan of Egypt, and thereby the Holy War ended.

M*Elechsaites* or as others call him *Melechmessor*, about this time wan

the strong Castle of *Mergarb*, from the *Hospitallers*, who kept it and banished the *Carmalites* out of *Syria*, because they had changed their Habits, at the appointment of Pope *Honorius*; the *Turks* being generally haters of innovations.

And *Alphir* who was his next Successor, understanding that the *Christian* Princes of *Europe* were at variance among themselves, resolved to lay hold of that opportunity as the fittest time finally to expel the *Christians* out of *Palestine*, and therefore coming out of *Egypt* with a great Army, he besieged and won the Cities of *Tripoli*, *Sidon*, and *Berytus*, and being encouraged with this Success, he adventured to Besiege *Tyre* it self and notwithstanding its invincible strength, took it in a very short time, and beat it down to the ground as he did the other three Cities.

So that now there remained nothing of all that the *Christians* had won in *Palestine*, but *Ptolemais*, which he might easily have taken, if he would have fate down before with his Army, but he was unwilling to venture for fear, least if he should attempt the taking all from them at once, he might thereby alarm the *Christian* Princes to repair thither for their Relief; and therefore concluded a Peace with the *Venetians* for five years, thinking that the bitter potion would be the more easily swallowed

swallowed by them, if it were devided into two doses.

But tho' the City *Ptolemais* did at this time escape the *Turks* Victorious Arms, yet it was notwithstanding in a most Wofull and Dismal condition, for there were in it some of all Countrys, and every Nation had their several Courts, to decide causes in; so that the great plenty of Judges occasioned a scarcity of Justice, and Malefactors when they were impeached for any Crime, would by appealing to a Tryal in the Court of their own Country: escape the deserved Punishment, it being a sufficient proof of the Criminals innocency in the *Venetians*, or *Genoans* Court, to say, that he was a Subject of the *State*, to which the Court belonged; wherefore Personal Crimes were made National, and particular faults by being espoused, rendered publick offences, so that outrages were every where practised, and no where punished, as if they had been resolved to spare Divine Vengeance the pains of overtaking them, by going forth to meet it.

Besides which there was at this time a great number of Pretenders, eagerly prosecuting their several Titles to that City being no fewer then the *Venetians*, *Genoans*, *Pisans*, *Florentins*, the King of *Cyprus*

and *Sicily*, the Agents of the King of *England* and *France*, the Princes of *Tripoli* and *Antioch*, the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, the Master of the *Templars* and *Hospitallers*, and the Popes Legate, who would if he were now living think himself highly abused, in not being first named. All which Pretenders did at once with much Heat and Violence, urge there Right to the Airy Title of the Kingdom of *Jerusalem*; and the Command of that City, like Bees making the greatest noise and Bwzzing, when they were just ready to forsake the Hive.

There was within the City at this time many new Pilgrims, who were lately come thither out of *Europe*, five hundred whereof were of the Popes sending, altho' he afterwards took no care for their Pay, for tho' he loved to see the Golden Tide flow into his Coffers, yet he could not indure to see it ebb again. But the soldiers being not paid resolved according to their blunt but usual custom to pay themselves, and therefore Marching out of the City Pillaged the Enemies Country, contrary to the Peace made with *Alphir*. The *Turks* demand satisfaction, which was not only denied by those of *Prodomais*, but their Embassadors likewise abused.

Which so intraged Sultan *Serapha* (*Alphir*

phir being now dead) that he gathered together all his Forces, and sat down before the City, with an Army of six hundred thousand men say some Historians, tho' others make them not half the number, and concluding that that City was so great a purchase, that if once obtained it could not be too dearly bought, he resolved to take it before he stirred from the place.

Peter Belvise Master of the *Templars*, a Valiant and Couragious General, being made Governour of the City by the general consent of those within, he encouraged the *Christians* to be Valiant, and play the Men and not like Prodigal Heirs part with the City for nothing, which cost their Predecessors so much pains, and Blood to get, or at leastwise to make one Blaze of Valour before their Lamp expired, telling them, it would be a shame for them to shew their Friends their Faces, if they turned their Backs to their Enemies; and therefore exhorted them to fight it out manfully, that so if forced at last to surrender it they might rather be pittied for want of Fortune, then justly blamed for lack of Valour. And the City being now to wrestle its last fall, he stripped it of all things that were combersom and unuseful, for all the Women and Children

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and

and the Men too that were either aged or feeble, and had Mouths to eat and no Arms to fight he sent away, retaining only twelve thousand, which he conceived enough to defend the place notwithstanding the vast number of the besiegers.

The Sultan Assaulted the City divers times with great Fury, but was still beaten back by the *Christians* Artillery, and great numbers of the *Turks* killed, but in one of those conflicts the undaunted Governour was unfortunately slain by a poysoned Arrow; a loss above grieving for, and the greater because irreparable, many indeed were strong in desiring the Honour, but all too weak to discharge the Office; so that the *Christians* being devided among themselves neglected to defend the City, imagining that if it should be taken, yet every Nation would be able to defend its part. in regard their buildings were all fortified within themselves, which idle and dangerous fancy took off their thoughts from minding the publick good, and fixed them only on their own private ends.

The *Turks* at length taking the advantage of this Preposterous neglect, entred the City at a breach which they had made in the Wall, by undermining of it, thinking their work had then been done, tho' they

they quickly found to their cost that it was but just begun, for to their astonishment and wonder, they found *Prolemais* not a City but a great heap of Citys, as it were thrown together, the people of every Nation having so Fortified themselves in their several Forts, that they did from thence Power forth whole vollies of shot upon the *Turks*, when they entered the Streets, which makes it a thing hardly to be parallell'd in History, for a City to hold out so long after it was taken, for they bravely defended themselves against the Whole *Turkish* power for fifty days together, and after all the rest were subdued the Knights *Hospitallers* who always bore an implacable hatred to the *Turks*, maintained their Castle near a month longer, but their unhappy division rendering them unable to subsist long, they were at length most of them slain, and the City wholly subdued by there numerous enemies.

However it was a Bloody Victory to the Conquerour, most of those who entered the City being burned with Fire, killed with Arrows, or Smothered by the fall of Towers, of the very Ruins being as it were greedy of revenge, killed those who destroyed them.

Prolemais being now taken the Sultan thought it a good penyworth, tho' it cost

him so dear, and therefore to make sure work and prevent all future occasion of Ejecting such sturdy Tennants, Levelled it even with the Ground.

No fewer then an hundred thousand *Christians* which were all the *Latines* that were left; fled at this time out of *Palestine* into *Cyprus*, where they were freely entertained by *Henry* King of that Island and *Jerusalem*, to his great cost but greater commendation.

Five hundred Matrons and Virgins of Noble Blood, are by the Mirracle Monger of that age, said to stand on the shore of *Ptolemais*, with all their rich Jewels & cry out with a lamentable voice for some body to Transport them from that dangerous place, proffering any Marriner that would undertake it all their Wealth for his pains, and that he should chose out of them any one whom he best liked for a Wife, and that thereupon a certain Marriner came and Transported them all freely, Landing them safely in *Cyprus*. But when he was sent for to receive his Hire, it could not by the strictest enquiry be ever learnt who this Marriner was, or what became of him afterwards.

The *Hospitallers* were forced for haste to leave their Treasure behind them which they hid in a Vault, making it known
from

from time to time to their Successors. About three hundred years after it was fetch'd away by the Gallies of *Malta*.

Thus after an hundred thirty four years had this *Holy War* its final period, having been for continuance the longest, for Charges the most expensive, for Slaught-er of Men the most Bloody, for Pre-tence the most Pious, and for the True In-tent of it the most Politick and Subtil that ever the World saw. And at this day the *Turks* to spare the *Christians* pains in going so far as *Palestine*, have done them the unwelcome courtesie, to come more then half the way to meet them, but yet it is to be hoped that if they lose *Buda*, which they cannot in all possibili-ty avoid, they will be wholly driven out of *Europe*, by the Victorious Arms of the *Christians*; and that it will not be long before their vast and overgrown Empire be finally ruined, and sink under the Ponderous Weight of its own greatness, to which let all who love the name of *Christ*, say, Amen.

C H A P. XI.

The Holy War revived again by the present Emperor of Germany, and the King of Poland. With the Parallel between that and the former War.

SINCE the *Holy War* was ended there hath been some offers of *Christian* Princes to revive it again. For *Henry* the Fourth King of *England*, towards the latter end of his Reign, purposed to have made a Voyage into *Palestine*, being told by some pretender to the gift of Propheſie, that he ſhould not die till he had heard Maſs in *Jeruſalem*, but *Henry* was deceived, and the Voyage prevented by his dying ſoon after in a Chamber in his own Palace, at *Westminſter* called by that name. And *Charles* the Eighth King of *France* after his return out of *Italy*, ſent a huffing Embaſſage to our *Henry* the ſeventh, wherein he gave him to underſtand that he had reſolved to make a ſecond conqueſt of *Naples*, with a deſign to make uſe of it as a bridge, to tranſport his Forces into *Grecia*, reſolving neither to ſpare blood nor treaſure, altho' it were to the impairing of his Crown, and diſpeopling of his Kingdom, till he had either ruined the *Ottoman* Empire,

pire, or taken it in his way to Par adice, (meaning the City of *Jerusalem*) but the *French* having had enough of the first adventure for *Naples*, we never hear more of this threatned Voyage, to *Jerusalem* which is thought to be propounded, only to amuse *Henry* till *Charles* should have performed some projects he had then on foot, in the Dukedom of *Britain*, which design being scented by our King he used him accordingly.

More Cordial was the design of *James* the Fourth of *Scotland*, Who being touched in conscience for his Fathers death (which tho' he did not procure, yet he seemed to countenance by his presence) to expiate his Crime, intended a voyage to the *Holy Land*. In order whereunto he had prepared his Souldiers, and imparted his design to Foreign Princes, and had certainly gon had not other wars breaking out unexpectedly, and his own sudden death prevented him.

Among those Overtures, we find one said to be really performed by *William Lantgrave* of *Hesse*, who with only Ninety eight Noble-men and Earls in his Company, made a Holy Voyage into *Palestine*, which he performed in Seven Months time. And upon his return, brought away with him Forty six Ensigns of Horse, which he had taken from the *Turks*, with the loss of one
Man

Man only, and he not slain neither, but died at *Cyprus* in their return home. A Victory so absolute and bloodless to the Conquerour, that were it true it would admit no parallel; but the Voyage and Victory were both fictitious, being found only in *Calvisious*, who quotes one *Fab*, an Historian no where to be met withal, for his Author; and the Chronology wherein it is recorded being Printed after the Author's death, it is most probable, that those to whom the care of Printing it was committed, found this story in some Paper he had put in his Chronicle, and for the improbability of it, marked it to be Fabulous; which word in regard he had written it defectively with the three first Letters only, they thought to have been some Historian whose Name was *Fab*, and so inserted it in the Chronicle it self.

Ever since the huffing Embassy of *Charles*, the *French King*, the *Holy War* hath, for any thing I can find to the contrary, been wholly laid asleep till revived again by the present Emperour of *Germany*, and *John Sobieski*, King of *Poland*, in the Year 1683. The occasion whereof was briefly thus:

The Grand Seignior having by the persuasions of Count *Teckeley*, sent an huge Army under the leading of the Grand Vizier, to invade the Imperial Territories in
Hungaria;

Hugaria; against which the Duke of *Lorraine*, who then commanded the Emperours Forces there, being not able to make head, they destroyed all before them with Fire and Sword; and passing forward, sat down before *Vienna*, the Imperial City of *Germany*, not doubting but that they should with their vast Army have quickly devoured that Important Place, and notwithstanding its having been ever accounted the Bulwork of *Christendom*, have added it to the rest of the *Ottoman* Conquest. The Emperour of *Germany*, and the King of *Poland*, seeing the sad Estate to which things were now like to be reduced, entered into a League offensive and defensive, and resolved with their united Forces, to chastise the *Turk* for that proud Attempt.

The Vizier's Army, wherewith he had now begirt *Vienna*, consisted of an Hundred and Fifty Thousand Men, which were the very Flower of the *Turkish* Soldiery, wherewith he made several fierce Attacks upon the City, which were carried on with all the Courage and Skill imaginable, and sprang several Mines, whereby he did more mischief, than by his Batteries. Notwithstanding which, the City, by the resolution and encouragement of Count *Starembergh*, their undaunted Governor, bravely defended it self from the
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fourteenth of *July*, till the twelfth of the following *September*, when the *Turks* were Forced to raise the Siege, and retire with great disorder into *Hungaria*, whither they were so closely persued by the Victorious *Christians*, that very few of that numerous Army escaped to carry the tidings, of their Overthrow to *Constantinople*. Vast quantities of Provision and Amunition, above an hundred pieces of Cannon, two *Horse Tayls*, which the *Turks* allways use to hang out as a Denunciation of War, when ever they undertake any great expedition, all their Tents, which were above thirty thousand in number, all the Enemies Baggage, together with the *Viziers* own Horse, and the Grand Seignors *STANDARD*, which was extraordinary Rich and Sumptuous, being curiously Embroidered with characters of Gold and Silver, upon Green and Red Silk, were here taken by the *Christians*, as Trophies of their Victory; the form and shape of the *Standard* you have here described in this figure. The *Infidels* receiving likewise at the same time several great overthrows by the *Sieur Kiniski*, General of the *Cossacks* who having slain about thirty thousand *Turks* and *Tarats*, entred the Country of *Budziak* destroying all before him, slaying an hundred thousand of them, and taking the Cities of *Bialogrod*, and *Ketin*. The

The *Christians* encouraged by these Victories resolved to persue them, and drive the *Turks* quite out of *Europe*, in order whereunto after they had taken the City of *Tytschin*, and several other places which the *Turks* held in Upper *Hungaria*, the Duke of *Lorrain* invested *Buda* it self with the greatest part of the *Imperial Army*, Commanding Count *Leslie* to Encamp with the rest, about *Virovitzie*, on the *Drave*, to cover the Siege. This City is the strongest place the *Turks* enjoy in *Hungary*, it being formerly the *Metropolis* of that Kingdom, where the Kings of *Hungary* kept their Courts, but being taken from the *Christians* in the Year 1591. By *Solyman* the Magnificent, Emperor of the *Turks*; they have ever since made it the seat and constant residence of their Chief *Bassa*, or Vice-Roy of that part of *Hungary*, which is spoused by them, so that it is very populous and rich. And being exceedingly well fortified with a strong built Wall, and an Invincible Castle, and having between 18 or 19 Thousand Men in Garison, they have made a stout resistance, and declared a resolution to defend it to the last Man. Notwithstanding which it is verily believed that it cannot hold out much longer, but the *Turks* must be forced to surrender that City to the Emperor, after having enjoyed it near an hundred years. And

And that the *Turk* might be employed on all sides, the *Venetians* were invited likewise into this League against them, which they accepted of, and sent out a brave fleet under the Command of their Generall *Morofini*, to attack them at home, to which Fleet the Pope and the Knights of *Malta* also joyned several of their Galleys, and so did the Duke of *Tuscany*, making in all forty six Galleys, six Gallies, thirty three Men of War, twenty four Petaches, four Fire Ships, sixteen Brigantines armed, and eighty two Gallies, on Board whereof they had an Army of twenty five thousand Men or upwards.

Sancta Maria a strong Fortrefs of great consequence to the *Turks*, was the first place that felt the force of their victorious Arms, which being quickly compelled to a surrender, they took their course towards *Lepanto*. And General *Morofini* concluding it necessary, for the maintaining the Conquest of *Sancta Maria*, to possess himself of *Prevese*, a place of great importance in regard it is situated at the very entrance, and Commands the Gulf of *Arta*, resolved to attempt it.

Wherefore having Commanded five Galleys and six Gallies, to approach towards the Castles of *Gomenizze*, not far from *Prevese*, thereby to amuse the *Turks* and oblige them to divide their Troops, by sending reinforcements thither, which succeeded accordingly. For *Saban Bassa* Governour of *Prevese*, believing the *Venetians* designed to attack those Castles, sent thither the greatest part of those he had drawn together, for the security of the

the Town. He brought his whole Fleet to an Anchor at the entrance of the Gulfe, and the next morning ordred Captain *Menetta* with twenty four Barks, and several Armed Brigantines to enter the Gulph, and land with part of the Forces under the Command of General *Strafaldo*. The *Turks* who expected them to land where the Galleys had posted themselves, and had therefore imployed their Chief care on that side, now perceiving their error, immediatly sent away five hundred *Spahees* to charge them, but they having put themselves into order of Battail, gave them so hot a welcome that many of them were slain, and the rest fled in such disorder that they were most of them cut off, before they could reach the Town. Then the *Christians* advancing, and having without opposition possessed themselves of a Hill near the Town, the General sent to summon it, but the Officer who cammanded it in the absense of the Governour, (who was then abroad at the Head of a party of *Turks*, to observe the *Christians* and fancied they durst not undertake the Siege of so strong a place,) would not receive the Generals letter, but fired upon the Messenger that carried it; Whereupon four pieces of Cannon and as many Mortars were landed, and being placd upon a Battery, the next day about three hundred Bombs were shot into the Town, which burnt several Houses, and before night all their Cannon were dismounted, except one. The next day they Lodged themselves in the Ditch, & began to undermine the great Tower, whereupon twenty *Turks* made a salley in the night, & surpris'd some of the *Christians*, which did but whet the *Christians* Valour, and make them carry on their works with the greater eagerness and speed, notwithstanding the Enemy plyed them very close, with their small shot. So that the Mine being ready and a considerable breach made in the Wall, order was
given

given for a general assault, but the *Turks* unwilling to run that hazard, hung out a white flag and sent five of their Principals to treat with the General, about surrendering the place. Who demanded the same conditions that were granted to the garrison of *Santa Maria*, but the General would consent to no other terms, then only to permit thirty of the most considerable of them to march out with their arms, and baggage, and the rest without arms, taking with them what they could carry, which the *Turks* were forced to submit to, and leave the Town to the Conquerours. The *Turks* by the loss of this place, besides the Town it self lost above 100000 Crowns, which they got yearly by the Fishery.

This War may very well be parallel'd to the former and as Justly deserves the Name of *Holy*.

First, because in this War the Quarrel is between *Christians* and *Turks*, as well as in that and the design of the Warriours, is to Check the spreading of the *Mahometan* Superstition, as well as to put a stop to the progress of the *Ottoman* Arms.

Secondly, as the former was undertaken to wrest from the *Turks*, what had been before enjoyed by the *Christians*, and free the Professors of *Christianity* from the Yoak of Infidelity, so was this.

Thirdly, as the former had the blessing of the Pope, and his Holiness's Contribution of money, and men for the carrying of it on, so had this & therefore will without doubt be looked upon, by Succeeding ages, as an *Holy* and *Religious War*, which I hope will never have a Period, till *Mahomet's* Tomb be tumbled down, and the *Ottoman* Empire overthrown.

F I N I S.



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